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An Unpleasant Echo From a U.S. Name

Brooklyn Origins of Killer Feed An Anti-Americanism in Israel

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — *In some Israeli circles,* a new dirty word has popped up in the last few weeks: Brooklyn.

Brooklyn produced Benjamin C. Goldstein, who as Baruch Goldstein of the Kiryat Arba settlement massacred at least 29 Palestinians in Hebron on Feb. 25. And Brooklyn, of course, is part of the United States. That has been enough to touch a certain anti-American streak that lies just below the surface for many Israelis.

These are far from the best of times for American-born Jews who made *aliya*, the complimentary Hebrew word for immigrating to Israel.

If they wear yarmulkes and are on the political right — a group filled with former New Yorkers and constituting a clear majority of the 2,000 to 3,000 Americans now immigrating here each year — they sense they are now automatically vulnerable to criticism. And if they live in Judea and Samaria, the names of biblical origin widely used here for the West Bank, they feel it even more strongly, especially from the government.

"We're all tagged as 'settlers,' and with that word alone we're already put two pegs below everybody else," said Bob Lang, originally of Nanuet, New York, who lives south of Bethlehem in the settlement of Efrat. Roughly one-third of the 5,000 residents of Efrat are from the United States.

"After the massacre, those of us who are Americans dropped down another peg," Mr. Lang said. "Now we're all seen as Baruch Goldsteins."

Even American-born Jews who are secular and lean politically leftward find this an uncomfortable period. Not that anyone has been physically attacked or subject to blatant discrimination. And the United States is, at heart, an admired ally and Israel's main source of political solace, financial support and pop-culture guidance, from Big Macs to Madonna.

Still, Stuart Schoffman, a screenwriter and magazine columnist who attended the Yeshiva of Flatbush, in the New York City borough of Queens, about a decade before Dr. Goldstein, found that "Israelis were too hasty to blame this on an American."

"It reminded me of how marginal we are to Israelis," Mr. Schoffman said, talking about an attitude that many Americans sense in secular native-born Israelis — that anyone who gave up life in the United States cannot be playing with a full deck of cards.

"It's a common perception that if you come from America you have to be crazy," Mr. Schoffman said. "Over and over, you hear Israelis ask, 'Why did you come?'"

Anti-American, and specifically anti-Brooklyn, sentiment surfaced immediately after the massacre, and although it was aimed primarily at Americans on the religious and nationalist extremes, it was sufficiently scattershot to hit other targets as well.

The newspaper Ma'ariv complained about American parents who "send their lunatic children to Israel."

"In Kiryat Arba," it said in a commentary, "the raw material is American, the money is American. We have to do the work."

Immigration Minister Yair Tsaban singled out Brooklyn, warning about "that gang" there, meaning people like Dr. Goldstein who are rooted in the Arab-loathing ideology of another Brooklyn product, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Urging the government to outlaw Kahane-spawned movements, an action taken last weekend against the Kach and Kahane Chai groups, Mr. Tsaban said, "If we don't declare them illegal, we will have no legal basis to prevent the immigration of their brethren from Brooklyn."

Yitzhak Rabin contemptuously rejected that militancy as "a foreign implant," and even though aides later insisted that the American-oriented prime minister was talking about views alien to Judaism, some Americans took it personally and found it a dissonant observation in a nation of immigrants.

In fact, Americans account for barely 1 percent of Israel's 5 million people. Olga Rachmilevitch, national executive director of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, estimates that since the creation of the state in 1948 not more than 80,000 North

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Manuel Cenetar/Agence France-Presse

JAPANESE IN BEIJING — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan and his wife, Kayoko, paying their respects Sunday at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square. Mr. Hosokawa later held talks with the Chinese prime minister, Li Peng.

U.S. to Seek UN Measures To Pressure North Korea

Christopher Predicts China Would Not Block Punitive Trade Action

By Stephen Barr and Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Sunday predicted that China would not block U.S. efforts to prevent a nuclear weapons buildup by North Korea despite tensions between Washington and Beijing over American attempts to link trade to human rights issues.

North Korea will very likely be censured Monday by the International Atomic Energy Agency for refusing access to nuclear sites, Mr. Christopher said, leading Washington to seek United Nations action to force compliance, perhaps even sanctions.

"We'll be seeking a resolution," Mr. Christopher said in a broadcast interview. "I think we'll be preparing for trade sanctions, but exactly what happens in the UN, we'll have to wait and see."

Mr. Christopher, noting that the United States and North Korea were at an impasse over the nuclear inspections, said that "unless conditions change in the next day or two" Washington would hold talks with South Korea on resuming military exercises and sending Patriot anti-missile batteries there.

Mr. Christopher stressed that "patient diplomacy" would be required for the United States to prevail in the dispute with North Korea.

"I think China has the same interest that we have in having a nonnuclear peninsula," he said. "I would say that if we work at it carefully and patiently in the United Nations and bring the Chinese along, that they will not block the imposition of sanctions. That's maybe a little different from agreeing to them, but they'll not block them."

Mr. Christopher said that he had no assurances from Beijing that it would abstain on a sanctions vote, but he said: "What we do have is their encouragement to pursue patient diplomacy."

He said that even though Washington and Beijing were at odds over linking trade to human rights, he believed that China would "support us on the Korean questions because it's in their own self-interest."

In a later interview, he said, "Frequently we have relations with nations where there is a tender issue on one subject and we have to have their cooperation on another subject, and we get it because it's in their self-interest and ours."

China remains the only significant ally of its Communist neighbor, but Chinese leaders have consistently resisted playing a role as intermediary on the nuclear issue.

In Beijing on Sunday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan said he had strongly urged China to persuade North Korea to accept full international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"I have very strongly expressed my request for China to exert some of its influences," Mr. Hosokawa said, "so North Korea will not move toward a negative direction."

But China indicated there was little it could do. "China has only a small role to play," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, adding that the issue should be settled by the two Koreas, the international inspecting agency and the United States.

Mr. Wu signaled that China preferred dialogue rather than confronting North Korea with UN Security Council sanctions.

"We hope that parties concerned express

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Ready to Revert to Cold War, China Says

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said this weekend that the importance of China's trade with the United States had been overstated and that China was prepared to return to the Cold War status of zero trade relations with Washington if the dispute over China's human-rights record cannot be solved.

Still combative a week after China's brusque welcome and censorious treatment of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Beijing, Mr. Qian said President Bill Clinton had "enmeshed himself in a web of his own spinning" over the June deadline he has set for China to make "overall significant progress" on human rights.

"If a politician always sets such deadlines," Mr. Qian said, "then he will only have his own hands and feet bound."

Mr. Qian made his remarks in an interview Saturday with Howell Raines, the editorial page editor of The New York Times.

[Mr. Christopher said Sunday he remained optimistic that China would meet Washington's demands for improvements in human rights and avoid loss of U.S. trade privileges, Reuters reported.

[Mr. Christopher said in a broadcast interview that China's reliance on the U.S. market for some 40 percent of its exports gave Washington substantial leverage. But he held out prospects that the United States may move to separate its human rights and trade policies in the future.

["I still have high hopes they are going to be doing enough so we can find them in compliance" and renew most-favored-nation trade status, he said. But he suggested that the United States might soon turn to other ways of influencing Chinese behavior. "There are many other tools we can use down the road if we get past this year," he said.]

Mr. Qian's tone, and that of other senior Chinese officials interviewed in recent days, raised questions of whether Beijing is reconsidering its pledge to "make an effort" to respond to Mr. Clinton's demands on human rights this year, as President Jiang Zemin said in January.

Mr. Qian said China still believed "progress can be made" on its differences with Washington, provided that discussions take place "on the basis of equality" and mutual respect.

But Mr. Qian, other Chinese officials and Western diplomats were at pains to describe how the negotiations will proceed in the 10 weeks before the June 3 deadline.

Most analysts here remain somewhat baffled over China's sudden decision to bristle and

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Clinton Policies: Pacific Allies Are Anxious

By Clay Chandler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton gathered leaders from the fast-growing Pacific Rim economies for talks in Seattle in November, he proclaimed the event to be a turning point in U.S. history.

"Once in a great while, nations arrive at moments of choice that define their course and their character for years to come," he declared, referring to the Declaration of Independence and the containment of communism. "Now we have arrived again at such a moment."

But four months later, the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum — the 18-nation body Mr. Clinton has embraced as the vehicle for strengthening ties between the United States and the dynamic economies of East Asia — is in trouble.

Recent U.S. clashes on trade issues with Japan and China, the organization's two biggest powers, have alienated leaders from many of the other forum nations and rekindled early fears that the United States planned to use the forum as something of a pulpit, according to officials from several of the Pacific nations.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Although there is some support from other forum nations for U.S. efforts to pry open Japanese markets, many of these export-driven economies fear they, too, are potential targets of America's new get-tough stance on trade. And leaders around the Pacific have protested Clinton criticisms of China's human rights policies as meddlesome and naive. Those concerns overshadowed Saturday's meeting in Honolulu of finance ministers from the forum countries, although the formal agenda was international finance and macroeconomic policy, not trade or human rights.

The discussion Saturday focused on issues on which most of the nations had relatively little disagreement: economic policies to promote growth, creation of more opportunities for financing Asia's infrastructure and development

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Jim Hollander/Reuters

Ilan Tor, left, a Jewish settler from Kiryat Arba, sitting with his father in the Supreme Court at Jerusalem before being called to testify about the Hebron massacre. Page 4.

The 'Peace of the Brave' Will Win, Arafat Predicts

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Hours before a team of Israeli negotiators arrived Sunday in Tunis to revive peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat signaled his conviction that an accord might be reached in the next few weeks on an Israeli withdrawal from parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat, appearing relaxed during an hourlong interview Sunday, said that months of negotiations could not be swept away, although he conceded that his persistence in talking with Israel over the past few months had cost him dearly in terms of his popularity among Palestinians.

"What we have done is not a joke," the PLO leader said. "This is the peace of the brave and the peace of the brave is a difficult thing, with a heavy price to pay. We cannot yield under fire, otherwise we cannot continue."

Mr. Arafat balanced that hopeful note by insisting on more concessions from Israel on the issue of security for Palestinians. He said these would include measures to restrain armed Jewish settlers in areas heavily populated with Palestinians before a formal resumption of peace talks begins.

Among the proposals expected to be discussed in Tunis between the Israeli delegation and the PLO include joint Palestinian-Israeli patrols in Hebron, where a Feb. 25 massacre by a Jewish settler led to the death of at least 29 Palestinians and wounded nearly 200.

The delegations will be joined on Monday when by an American specialist on the peace talks, Dennis Ross.

While Mr. Arafat would not discuss the details of what the talks might deal with, senior PLO officials and West European mediators said the two parties would consider a Norwegian proposal that attempts to solve the problem of assuring Palestinians they will be insulated from further violence by Jewish settlers.

The officials said key points in that proposal included establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols in Hebron, a stepped up schedule for the posting of Palestinian police forces in Jericho and Gaza, and the presence of representatives of the International Red Cross to fill the role of independent foreign observers.

The proposal was delivered by Terje Roed Larsen, a deputy foreign minister who has been

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Jordan	1 JD	Turkey	T.L. 15,000
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
		U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Kiosk

A Strong Aftershock Hits Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A strong earthquake rocked downtown Los Angeles on Sunday, lasting about 30 seconds. There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries.

The California Institute of Technology's seismology laboratory described the quake as an aftershock to the Jan. 17 earthquake. The magnitude was initially reported to be 5.3.

The quake struck about 1:20 P.M. and was felt in a range of 15 to 20 miles from downtown. It was felt in Santa Monica, to the west, at the Santa Anita race track to the east, and in Valencia, about 20 miles to the northwest, near the epicenter of the Jan. 17 earthquake. That quake, of magnitude 6.7, was centered in Northridge in the San Fernando Valley and killed 61 people.

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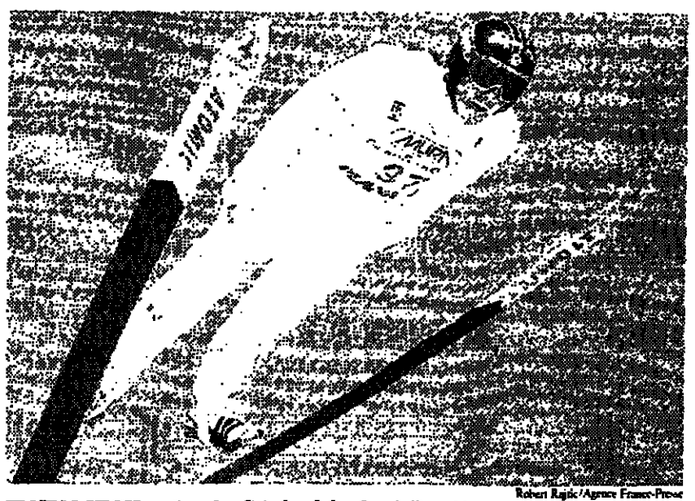

Robert Rajic/Agence France-Presse

FLYING HIGH — Jaroslav Sakala of the Czech Republic soaring to victory with a 185-meter jump Sunday in the World Ski Flying Championship in Planica, Slovenia.

The Man Behind Britain's Juiciest News

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Three flights above New Bond Street, over a beauty parlor, is the office of Max Clifford, PR agent in the raw.

It is decorated with stories that he has massaged, maneuvered and leaked onto front pages of the tabloids. They are mounted behind glass and pinned to the wall like trophies: "Fancy Seeing You Here," "Di's Cousin Dates Derek," and — one of the most famous headlines of British journalism — "Freddie Starr Ate My Hamster."

Mr. Clifford is in the midst of an interview, expounding on his skill in "directing traffic," as he calls the art of planting and suppressing stories, when in walks a motorcycle messenger wrapped in red leather and bearing a package from the News of the World with another mounted trophy: "Chief of Defence in Sex and Security Scandal."

It is the latest bombshell to rock the establishment, a lurid tale involving Sir Peter Harding, the 60-year-old Royal Air Force marshal, chief of Britain's armed forces and a hero of the Gulf War, and Lady Bienvenida Buck, a Spanish-born parvenue in her 30s who sold the story of their three-year affair for more than $100,000.

By the time Mr. Clifford got hold of the case, the affair had already ended. So Lady Buck, who met Sir Peter when she was married to a former navy minister, Sir Antony Buck, needed more than his love letters. She lured him to lunch at the Dorchester. Their conversation was taped by a reporter at a nearby table, and their farewell kiss was picked up by the zoom lens of the paper's photographer.

Sir Peter, married for 39 years and the father of four, resigned within hours of the story's publication a week ago.

Something about the saga has plucked British heartstrings: a ramrod-straight, honorable elderly soldier falling for a femme fatale who was born, not as she claimed into the Spanish aristocracy, but "in a squalid back-street flat over her peasant dad's knife-grinding shop" in

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UN Aid Convoy Breaks Serbian Siege of Enclave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MAGLAJ, Bosnia — A United Nations aid convoy entered the Muslim enclave of Maglaj on Sunday, the first such aid shipment since last fall and an important step on the road to ending the Bosnian fighting.

People shouting "Food! Food!" ran into the streets as nine trucks arrived under a heavily armed escort, including armored personnel carriers. NATO planes roared overhead, ready to strike in case of any moves by hostile Serbian forces.

In the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, residents took another step of their own toward normalcy when the home team beat UN peacekeepers, 4-0, in the city's first soccer match in two years. Such an open-air event involving thousands of people would have been unthinkable there only a few weeks ago.

The convoy that reached the shattered and hungry community of 20,000 people at Maglaj was only the second since last June.

Three other trucks headed for the adjoining Muslim town of Tesanj, part of the Maglaj pocket under Serb artillery siege since last summer and one of the few active combat zones left in Bosnia. The region is home to 103,000 people, most of them Muslims.

"The Serbs had pulled back from the southern access road," a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said. "There were no more checkpoints on it."

An official said the nine-truck convoy carried 80 tons of food and medical supplies as well as doctors from the World Health Organization. After unloading, it was to evacuate some 20 seriously wounded and sick people to Zenica.

Serbian fire into the enclave had slackened in the last few days. Armed Serbs for months

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A Choreographer Takes Ballet as Far as 'We Can Go'

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

HARTFORD, Connecticut — When Kirk Peterson was a dancer, he once threw an ashtray at Lucia Chase, grand dame of the American Ballet Theater, after she passed him over for a plum role. Now, as a choreographer, his impetuous days behind him, he is so known for careful planning that his dancers refer to him as "The Mathematician."

But he is still a man in a hurry. Within six months after he took

Up and Coming
An occasional series about the names in tomorrow's headlines.

up his duties full-time as artistic director of the Hartford Ballet last July, Mr. Peterson had revamped the corps de ballet with dancers trained, like himself, in the classical tradition.

He had also redesigned and simplified "The Nutcracker," which is every American ballet company's Christmas moneymaker; attracted innovative guest choreographers "to see how far we can go with ballet techniques"; choreographed a new ballet of his own, and presented two programs of relentlessly contemporary dance that brought the local audience to its feet.

The ballet was in need of some shaking up. Hartford has a long artistic tradition — among other things, it boasts the oldest art museum in the United States — but the city is going through hard times, its landmark insurance industry in decline. And as the city suffers so does its ballet company, hurting from a long drought of private patronage.

As Mr. Peterson explains his ideas, it becomes clear that he's up to the challenge. "Our American choreographers have made an amalgam of Balanchine, with his speed, his airy and above-the-ground movements, and his intellectual construction, and Martha Graham's visceral and earthy response to dance," Mr. Peterson says. "I'm trying to see if all that can be married, and then take it farther."

He took it a fair distance with the premiere in January of "A Quicker Blood," in which five dancers examined the physical approaches and rejections by men and women of each other. It was danced to urgent Hungarian themes with the force of rough sex.

Mr. Peterson choreographed the first section of the nine-minute work in only two days, following his characteristic pattern of blocking out exactly what he wants on stage, based on a close analysis of the music. He usually arrives for the first rehearsal with a single sheet of paper containing the key musical phrases of the score numbered in sequence. He turns this into choreography by a process he describes as "putting clay on a wire, as if you were building up a sculpture."

But for this, his first original ballet for his own company, he permitted the dancers to improvise some of the movements during rehearsal and adapted their emotional feedback to the choreography.

Although this meant he had to throw out his original conception of the second part and start again, he still imposed his own strong physical style. He found the exercise difficult but satisfying, and so did the audience and the local critics.

"Kirk's ballets are very hard to learn, but the dancers fit it into their bodies and it feels good," said Francia Russell of the Pacific Northwest Ballet in Seattle, where Mr. Peterson choreographed a ballet set to the minimalist music of Philip Glass. "He does strong choreography for men. It is rigorous and intensely musical."

Kirk Peterson has revamped Hartford Ballet's dance corps.

His range is also wide, and he regards it as essential to keep it that way for a regional company that must be many things to its audience. This spring, the company will do two romantic chestnuts, Fokine's "Spectre of the Rose" and Tudor's "Lilac Garden," supplemented by "Hearts," a ballet by Mr. Peterson's former colleague at the San Francisco Ballet, Michael Smuin. The work is based on the French film classic "Les Enfants du Paradis" and is set to songs by Edith Piaf.

Mr. Peterson's arrival has also strengthened the company's alliance with the Hartford ballet school, which had been turning out classical students for a company whose former focus was largely in modern dance.

"Kirk comes from the classical tradition but he is going on with it instead of getting stuck," said Truman Finney, a Hartford teacher who spent years teaching at companies in Stuttgart, Hamburg, Copenhagen and London. "He hasn't discarded the past but he's not asleep in it."

Mr. Peterson comes by his eclecticism naturally. His mother was a professional tap dancer on the nightclub circuit. After Mr. Peterson's birth in 1950 she settled in New Orleans, where at age 4 he began ballet training with Lelia Haller, an American who had been a premiere danseuse with the Paris Opera in the 1920s.

Given a scholarship to Mr. Balanchine's School of American Ballet at 16, he chose instead to study at the Harkness Ballet School because it emphasized dancing for men. He has also studied modern, Indian and flamenco dancing and choreographed for Broadway.

His performing repertoire includes the full-length classics and works of Mr. Balanchine, Antony Tudor, Frederick Ashton, Glen Tetley, Jerome Robbins and Twyla Tharp, for whose American favorite, "Push Comes to Shove" he was cast as the lead following Mikhail Baryshnikov at the American Ballet Theater — until the Russian megastar pushed him out of the company.

The episode obviously still rankles when, without naming names, he says: "One wonderful thing about American dance is that there is a kind of freedom and a lack of the formalized, old-fashioned, stodgy approach. One of the worst dancers to work in contemporary choreography are those trained in the Soviet school. They know the basics but they have blinders on.

"I have a kind of professional loathing for Russians in general because they get away with their arrogance, coming from the Valhalla of dance. People buy into it so easily, especially in America where we have such insecurity about the arts."

Ballet in America lacks the court tradition of Europe but still depends on patronage. Regional companies sprang up 30 years ago, seeded by grants from the Ford Foundation. By the flush 1980s, ballet had become big business.

But by the end of the decade, it had also become a victim of its own success. The profusion of regional companies means a crowded market, which makes it difficult to make money touring. Hartford does most of its traveling inside Connecticut, and loses money on it.

Like many regional ballets, Hartford has temporarily dispensed with an orchestra, and the company performs to a pianist or to music on tape. The dancers have got used to it and so, apparently, has the home audience, which was up about 20 percent during the season — mainly on the new "Nutcracker" — but continues to climb for its contemporary programs as well.

Mr. Peterson took over a company that grosses about $2 million a year and is working to draw down a debt of $185,000, and neither his nor any other company can expect much official help. Federal and state subsidies account for only 3 percent of the budget. Five percent is the national average, but the money matters most as an official seal of approval to encourage private donors. Such funds typically make up half of a company's revenues, but only a third in Connecticut's depressed economy.

Competition is fierce. The National Endowment for the Arts regards all dance as equal, so ballet and break-dancing share limited subsidy money.

"Right now," Mr. Peterson says, "survival is the most important thing."

WORLD BRIEFS

Pope Condemns Slaying of a Priest

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Pope John Paul II on Sunday condemned the murder of a 36-year-old priest by suspected underworld gunmen as he donned his vestments in the sacristy of his church north of Naples. "In deploring this shocking crime, I invite you to unite with me in prayer for the soul of this generous priest," the Pope said.

The Reverend Giuseppe Diana, 36, was preparing to celebrate a Mass for the feast of San Giuseppe, when two gunmen crept into the Church of San Nicola di Bari in the town of Casal di Principe — a haunt of the Neapolitan criminal organization known as the Camorra — and shot him twice in the head. Father Diana has publicly opposed the Camorra.

Local officials immediately associated the slaying Saturday with the national election on March 27 and 28, in which campaigning has been overshadowed by accusations that the Mafia is backing the newly formed Forza Italia party, led by the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi. On Sunday, Mr. Berlusconi called the charges "base and shameful lies" at a rally in Palermo, the capital of Sicily. *(NYT, AP, Reuters)*

2 Italian Journalists Die in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Two journalists for an Italian television network were shot and killed on Sunday when bandits apparently tried to hijack their vehicle in Mogadishu. They are the sixth and seventh journalists to die in Somalia since the United Nations took over last May from a United States-led multinational force that arrived in December 1992.

Ilaria Alpi, 28, a RAI-3 reporter, and Miran Krovatin, 45, a cameraman, were gunned down in their pickup truck near the former Italian Embassy in the heart of this capital. They were traveling with a Somali driver and three armed guards, none of whom were hurt. Major Chris Budge, a UN military spokesman, said the guards had tried to resist the holdup.

Ms. Alpi spent weeks in Somalia last year covering the Italian role in the UN peacekeeping mission. She was sent back two weeks ago to cover the withdrawal of the Italian, American and other Western contingents.

German Police Battle With Kurds

BERLIN (AP) — More than 80 German policemen were injured in battles with Kurds demonstrating for an independent homeland during the Kurdish spring festival, the police said Sunday.

The clashes took place Saturday in Berlin and in Bavaria. At least two Kurds were injured in Berlin when their clothes caught fire as they handled firebombs, and in the Bavarian city of Augsburg, two Kurds were injured, one seriously. Altogether, 24 Kurds faced riot charges.

In Bavaria, trouble broke out when policemen stopped buses carrying about 6,000 Kurds toward a banned demonstration linked to Monday's spring festival, known as Newrus, on which Kurds often have held independence demonstrations. The police said several hundred Kurds blocked the Munich-Stuttgart autobahn, overturning several vehicles and setting fire to improvised barricades.

Rebel Planes Attack Kabul Palace

KABUL (AP) — A rebel general's jet fighters dropped bombs near the presidential palace on Sunday, and rocket fire between rival factions left at least 100 people wounded elsewhere in the capital.

The bombing raids by pilots loyal to General Abdul Rashid Dustam marked the first air strike on the capital in about six weeks. General Dustam has a limited number of planes, and they have not been particularly effective during his efforts to oust President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

The president's army has been under attack since Jan. 1 by the combined forces of General Dustam and the renegade prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. The president still holds most of the capital despite fighting that has left more than 1,000 people dead and 12,000 wounded.

Bomb Wounds 5 in South Thailand

BANGKOK (Reuters) — A bomb exploded in the southern Thai city of Hadyai on Sunday, wounding at least five people, the police said.

The blast came three days after the discovery of a truck bomb that police say they suspect was intended for use in an attack on the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok. That attack was foiled.

The bomb on Sunday was concealed in a box and planted by an unidentified man in front of a bookstore in central Hadyai, 1,200 kilometers (745 miles) south of Bangkok, the police said. It blew up while a policeman was inspecting it, wounding him and four other people.

Liberal Spanish Socialists in Control

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González's Socialists, divided over policy issues, named a new 36-member executive committee on Sunday that put the liberal wing firmly in control but still left more-orthodox members with a substantial voice.

The 33d national congress of the Socialist Party, in its final day of deliberations, was expected to accept the executive list, headed by Mr. González, who has been secretary-general for 20 years and the standard-bearer for the liberal camp.

Opposition to Get Seats in Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuters) — Tunisians voted in presidential and parliamentary elections on Sunday, and opposition parties were guaranteed seats in parliament for the first time since independence from France in 1956.

President Zine Abidine ben Ali, running unopposed, is certain to retain office, and his Constitutional Democratic Rally was expected to win all 144 freely contested parliamentary seats. A change in the electoral law means an additional 19 seats will be distributed among six opposition parties based on their share of the vote. A total of 623 candidates are seeking places in the 163-seat National Assembly.

Q & A: Parliament Union Casts a Tolerant Eye on Democracies

President François Mitterrand will open the spring meeting Monday of the Inter-Parliamentary Union representing elected (more or less) assemblies in 125 countries ranging from North Korea to the United States. Pierre Cornillon of France, the secretary-general, discussed the work of the 105-year-old body with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Everywhere you look these days, democratic institutions are in trouble, and politicians are deeply disrespected. Can the Inter-Parliamentary Union do anything to reverse this state of affairs?

A. We can try by promoting real democracy, by ensuring that in every country there is a parliament elected by the freely expressed will of the people, and by helping those parliaments to work seriously. We also encourage the creation of national institutions and associations which can in the future organize and monitor their own elections so that they will be free and fair.

Q. Will you be taking any part in the South Africa elections?

A. That will be decided in this conference. Since there will be between 11,000 and 12,000 international observers, we may question whether sending five or six persons more will make any difference. But we see the election as part of a process that includes institution-building, and we will certainly launch a project to help the newly elected parliament and its members to work properly.

•

Q. You have, however, played a fairly important role in other elections, for example those in Cambodia and Namibia?

A. Yes, but in both cases we also saw the elections as part of a process. In Cambodia we not only observed the elections, from the registration of voters to the counting of votes, but we embarked on and are continuing with a large technical cooperation project to enable this newly elected assembly to function.

Q. You talk of free and fair democratic process, but you couldn't describe many of your member countries as democratic?

A. The Inter-Parliamentary Union tries to promote values but it does not have criteria for membership. Because we have a universal mandate, we gather together all the parliaments in the world. We try to unite and foster cooperation among all those who exercise legislative functions. There is, however, a large consensus on a certain number of criteria for democracy and yes, we promote them. If some of our members have not yet achieved those criteria, we encourage them to do so, but we do not tell them to stay out. In fact, the international community up to now has never defined what are these criteria for free and fair elections. There may be a lot of common ground, but there is no internationally approved text.

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Q. So what are your criteria?

A. Well, our executive committee is working on a long list of them, starting with the registration of voters, and including such things as freedom from intimidation during the campaign, the secrecy of the ballot and the way the votes are counted. I hope there will be a large consensus to approve these criteria at this meeting.

Q. So once elections are over and you have a parliament in place, how does the Inter-Parliamentary Union go about helping?

A. We try to help parliaments structure themselves, for example by having good documentation and information systems and good staff to help the parliamentarians. We also promote the idea of parliaments and their members as guardians of civil rights.

•

Q. Starting with their own, presumably. Parliamentarians are often in the first line of fire.

A. And we are here to defend them. We have a committee that studies allegations of violations of the human rights of parliamentarians, starting with harassment and ending with arbitrary imprisonment, or even extra-judiciary execution. This committee is very active. It acts as a moderator between the victims or the alleged victims and the authorities, in the first place confidentially but publicly if it doesn't get satisfaction.

Q. Is it effective?

A. We have had to deal unfortunately with too many cases. The committee has been working since 1975, and since then we have handled more than 700 cases. Between 80 and 90 percent of them have been solved satisfactorily. In many cases where members of parliament have been put in jail, we were the only organization allowed to go and visit them, and often they have been freed after a few days. So yes, we are effective.

•

Q. Doesn't it bother you that in parliaments around the world, even in the most democratic countries, there is such a small participation of women?

A. Indeed it does. But we have been very active in this field already, and at this meeting in Paris we hope to approve a plan of action to correct gender imbalances in political life.

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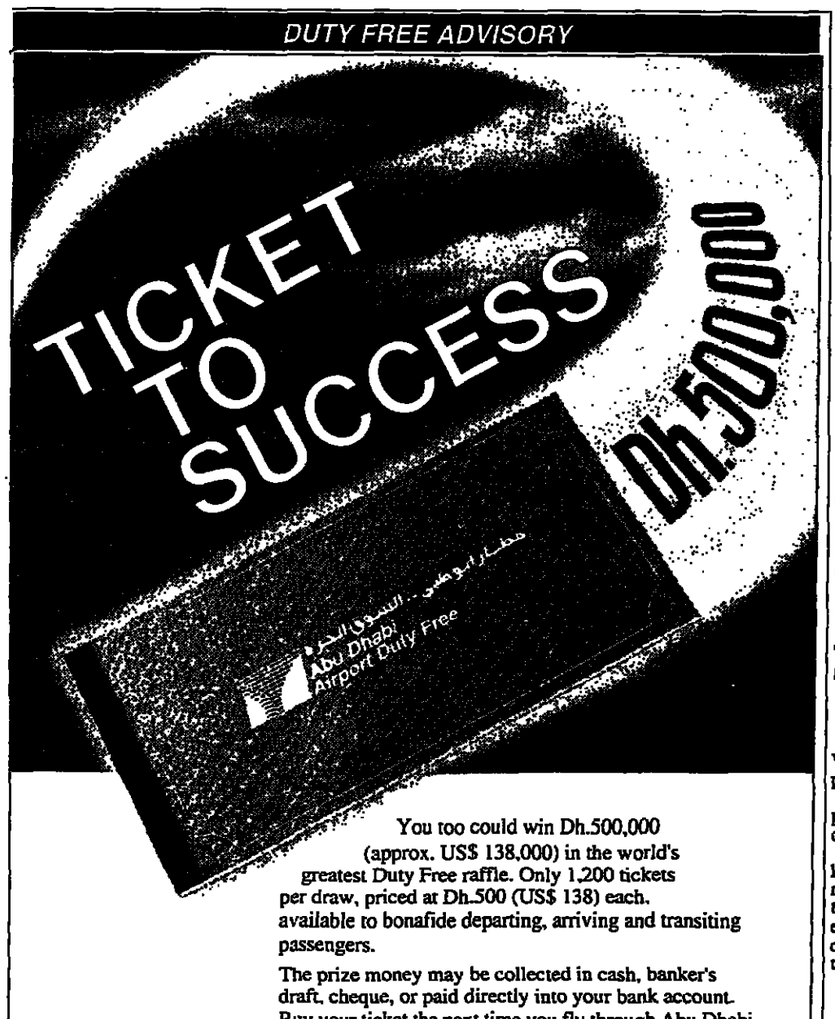

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TABLOIDS: *The Man Behind Juiciest British News*

Continued from Page 1

Valencia, as The Sun so delicately put it.

His printed love letters made people ache at the pure humiliation of it all.

"My darling, my little one, my love. Nothing has ever happened to me like this. I love you to distraction. I find you utterly captivating, enchanting, intelligent, practical, determined, overwhelmingly beautiful and desirable."

Mr. Clifford, representing Lady Buck, is pulling levers and pressing buttons like a sweating disc jockey. He appears on radio shows to defend her, tries to steer a reporter away from the angle that she was an undercover agent for an Arab country and fields calls every 10 minutes from the woman in question. She is, as agreed, holed up at a secret location abroad awaiting a second serialization in the News of the World, after which she plans to return in a blaze of television interviews.

"I don't understand this," Mr. Clifford booms into the receiver, bolstering his client's resolve — and keeping the story going. "They're coming out and saying the most terrible things about you, and you're just supposed to say nothing? Is that right?"

After he hangs up, he smiles: "You don't have to fuel these things. They keep going by themselves."

But there are those who say that this time, Mr. Clifford, the boyish-looking 50-year-old merchant of sleaze, has gone too far. He has been called a lot of names in the last few days, none of them nice.

Mr. Clifford, like Liberace, is crying all the way to the bank. He gets 20 percent of the action. But he upsets people by cloaking his actions in an aura of higher purpose. The story of Lady Buck and Sir Peter Harding was politically important because it might have involved a risk to national security, he has claimed.

Anyway, his client was worried that others would break the story. And she feared for her life. And she knew that the story would damage her ability to earn a living "and therefore she does require a lot of money."

The episode is only the latest in a world of quasi-journalism that pays big money for scoops and exposés. Competition among tabloids is razor sharp these days. Papers will pay $200,000 to $300,000 for a story with legs, Mr. Clifford claims.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Approve High-Speed Rail Link

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The dream of a high speed rail link unbroken from southern France to the northern Netherlands has come a step closer with Dutch cabinet approval for a key 110-kilometer part of the route.

The 5.7 billion guilder (nearly $3 billion) Dutch line is to be ready by the year 2003. Trains running 300 kilometers an hour will slice the time from Paris to Amsterdam from six hours to just over three.

The Dutch have decided to build a new straight route rather than upgrade the existing line. The remaining stages of government review could be stormy because of the powerful Dutch environmental movement. But no major political party has made an issue of the route.

The airport in the northern Philippine city of Laoag reopened to regular international traffic Sunday, eight years after it was closed to prevent the unauthorized return of the body of the deposed dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos. Last year, President Fidel V. Ramos allowed the body to be repatriated. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Namibia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.
TUESDAY: Iran, Puerto Rico.
WEDNESDAY: Iran, Pakistan.
THURSDAY: Iran.
FRIDAY: Cyprus, Greece.
SATURDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Mali, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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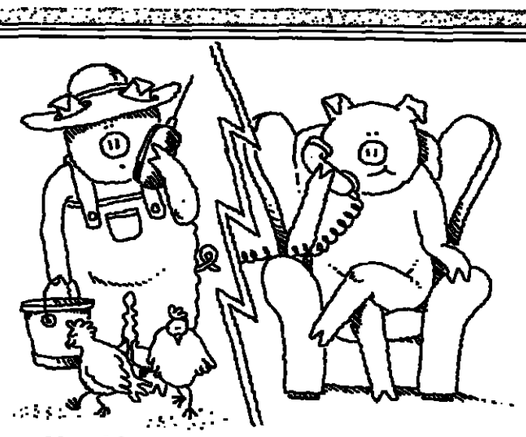

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هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS / THINKING ABOUT NOVEMBER

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Gun Lobby Suffers Mounting Deficits

WASHINGTON — The National Rifle Association, long considered one of the richest and most powerful lobbying groups in the nation, has run multi-million-dollar deficits for the past three years and has been forced to use $40 million in cash reserves, according to association officials.

The overspending has had no effect on the group's Washington lobbying, although it ate up nearly half of the organization's savings.

Critics attribute the deficit to the difficulty of maintaining the huge membership that is the organization's source of strength. Association membership fell from 2.9 million in 1989 to less than 2.5 million in 1991.

Today, after a membership drive that cost more than $6 million, the organization claims about 3.3 million members.

Association executives said that although they had operating deficits of as much as $37 million a year, the group still had about $50 million in the bank.

"We are going through a period of change," said Neal Knox, a member of the board of directors. "When you do that, it costs money. The important thing is that the NRA is extremely viable and is not going to spend itself into bankruptcy." *(AP)*

Robert Giroux/Agence France-Presse

AUTHOR AND FRIEND — Zlata Filipovic, 13, whose diary of life in Sarajevo is a worldwide best-seller, talking with President Bill Clinton during an intermission in his televised "Children's Town Hall Meeting" at the White House.

Clinton on Press: 'Herd of Cattle'

WASHINGTON — After weeks of negative press, President Bill Clinton had a chance to size up media coverage of his administration, and his choice of metaphors was not very flattering.

At a children's town hall televised by ABC, one teenager asked Mr. Clinton how he was able to focus on important policies amid "all the unfavorable press that you have been receiving."

"Well, what I do is answer the questions the best I can," Mr. Clinton said. "And I recognize that the press is like a herd of cattle sometimes — they just get swarming on some issue and they become obsessed with it."

Mr. Clinton said the American people, meanwhile, were "obsessed with their own lives." And he noted that the youngsters themselves had asked questions focused on policy matters like crime, health care and jobs.

The program's moderator, Peter Jennings, noted there was not one question about the Clintons' Whitewater land deal. *(AP)*

Rose Firm Seeks Hubbell Inquiry

WASHINGTON — The Rose Law Firm has asked the Arkansas state bar association to investigate possible client overbilling and expense irregularities by Webster L. Hubbell, who resigned his post in the Justice Department last week because of the dispute with his former law partners.

All 28 partners of the Rose firm agreed to send a complaint to the Arkansas Supreme Court Committee on Professional Conduct, according to a source close to the firm. The committee oversees the state's legal profession and has the power to discipline lawyers for ethical transgressions.

Rose lawyers contend that Mr. Hubbell owes them and his former clients, including the federal government, hundreds of thousands of dollars, sources said.

In announcing his resignation as associate attorney general last week, Mr. Hubbell said he had done nothing improper and characterized the issue as a private financial dispute among former colleagues.

Rose officials have been investigating whether Mr. Hubbell wrote checks on an account used for client expenses to pay for his personal trips, credit card bills and other items. The inquiry, which sources said began formally last year, examined cases and records going back to 1988. *(WP)*

Quote / Unquote

Vice President Al Gore, addressing the audience at the Gridiron Club's annual satirical review in Washington, on his reputation as a stiff politician: "Al Gore is so boring his Secret Service code name is Al Gore."

On his role in the Clinton administration: "When people ask me what it's like to be number two at the White House, I say, 'She seems to enjoy it.'" *(AP)*

Democrats Bracing for an Election Bruising

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Facing up to the near-certainty of major losses at every level in mid-term elections this year, Democrats are increasingly looking to the passage of a health-care bill this fall as their best hope for limiting the damage.

But even as they set to work to overhaul health care, President Bill Clinton's top policy priority, Democratic candidates for the House, the Senate and governorships are more and more concerned about a spillover from the president's political troubles, particularly the Whitewater investigation.

The nervousness among Democrats is not simply prompted by their having more House and Senate seats to defend than the Republicans, and more governorships, or the historical pattern that the party in the White House pays the price in the next midterm election. There are several factors making their task tougher this year.

For one thing, the Democrats are losing a particularly high number of incumbents and having a hard time recruiting strong candidates to replace them. At the same time, those remaining in office face the same anti-incumbent anger that fueled Ross Perot's 1992 presidential race.

The danger signs are most pronounced in the Senate, where Democrats are bracing for hard-fought races in states where they now hold seats, including Arizona, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

Although few analysts predict that Republicans will pick up the seven seats needed to give them a Senate majority, most Democrats expect their working majority in the chamber to be eroded.

That is a significant problem, given the closeness of Mr. Clinton's victories on issues like the budget last year, which was rescued when Vice President Al Gore broke a tie in the Senate.

Complicating all this for the Democrats is the growing preoccupation in Washington over the investigation of the Clintons and the Whitewater affair. While polls show that the case has not greatly affected public attitudes toward the president or the Democratic Party, party officials acknowledge that it has knocked them off stride.

Already, the party chairman, David C. Wilhelm, sounds defensive when he warns Democratic candidates that it would not be in their best interest to distance themselves from the White House.

That tactic was used by House Republicans who disavowed President George Bush after he broke his pledge of no new taxes before the 1990 election. (The Republicans lost eight seats that year, which was fewer than many in the party had predicted.)

Although a president's coattails do not often extend to local races, those contests are a way for voters unhappy with the White House to vent their frustrations.

A poor showing also is bound to be cast by Republicans as a referendum on Mr. Clinton and could weaken his influence with Congress.

Charles Cook, editor of a political newsletter that analyzes elections, said the situation looked as dire for the Democrats as when they last lost control of the Senate when Ronald Reagan was elected 14 years ago.

"In 1980, there was always the suspicion that Democrats could get hammered, but it wasn't obvious that it was going to happen," Mr. Cook said. "Deep down nobody had any idea of the magnitude of the losses that would be suffered. There are more dark clouds on the horizon this time."

November, of course, is a long way away, and the Democrats say that they can weather Whitewater and other controversies that may lie ahead and demonstrate to voters that they can pass important legislation, like revisions of health care and welfare. They have also successfully begun to seize Republican issues like crime as their own.

No one can predict the forces that will come into play beyond partisan politics. If the economy continues to rebound, that would probably do more for Democrats than any strategy from the White House or Democratic Party.

"There's no single factor that is as significant in 1994 as the state of the economy," said Senator Bob Graham of Florida, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

But in recent weeks, the party has seemed to suffer only setbacks: Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, unexpectedly announced that he would retire, giving Republicans a good shot at what was considered a safe Democrat seat.

In Texas, the acquittal of Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison on charges that she misused her office dashed the hopes of most Democrats that they would retake the seat that had been held by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

There is also great uncertainly among Democrats in the House because of the huge turnover in their ranks. More than 40 members, most of them Democrats, have already announced their retirements or plans to run for other offices.

Since the Democrats lost 10 House seats in 1992, even a gain of 17 Republican House members would give Republicans their highest level since the 1958 elections.

That could markedly tilt the ideological balance of power in the House, giving the Republican minority far more influence. There are now 257 Democrats in the House, 176 Republicans, one independent and one vacancy.

Revised Whitewater Loss Expected

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A review being conducted by President Bill Clinton's personal lawyer is likely to conclude that the Clintons lost less money from their Whitewater investment than they have claimed and may therefore have underpaid their income taxes, associates of Mr. Clinton said.

The review, by accountants working for the lawyer, David E. Kendall, may be concluded this week, the associates said. They said the Clintons were considering whether to make the findings public after sharing them with Robert W. Fiske Jr., the special prosecutor in the Whitewater matter.

Mr. Clinton's associates said they did not know by how much the Clintons might have overestimated their investment loss, which they claimed as a tax deduction, or underestimated their tax liability. But they said it appeared that the review would reach both conclusions.

Mr. Clinton moved late last week to preempt criticism by telling reporters that any mistakes made on his family's tax returns "certainly were not intentional."

He said he was ready to pay back taxes if necessary.

"I don't think we owe any extra taxes, but I'm not sure yet," he said. "If we do owe, we'll make it good."

Until now, the Clintons have cited a review prepared by a Denver accounting firm in 1992 in maintaining that they had lost $68,000 from their investment in an Arkansas land venture known as Whitewater Development Co.

But Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, have chosen not to repeat that claim in recent days, and Mrs. Clinton has said that the couple might have underestimated their tax liability.

A tax return prepared for Whitewater last year at the direction of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel and former law partner of Mrs. Clinton who killed himself in July, also suggests that the enterprise had been closer to breaking even than the 1992 report asserted.

That review was commissioned by James Lyons, a Denver lawyer who was a campaign adviser to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Fiske, who is looking into a broad range of issues connected to the Clintons' investment in Whitewater, is similarly expected to review the tax records.

■ 'Perfectly Legal' Profit

Mr. Clinton said that his wife had engaged in "perfectly legal" business practices when she earned $100,000 on an investment in the commodities market in 1978, news agencies reported.

Mr. Clinton said his wife had benefited from the advice of "one of our best friends" in an entirely ethical manner. The friend was James B. Blair, who then was the primary outside lawyer for Tyson Foods Inc., of Springdale, Arkansas, the nation's biggest poultry company and a major supporter of Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial campaigns.

Asked about a New York Times article, published in the International Herald Tribune on Saturday, detailing the transaction, Mr. Clinton said that his wife had "made a perfectly independent and perfectly legal investment, made money and paid taxes on it."

"That's all there is," he continued. "There is nothing else."

In Little Rock, Arkansas, a spokesman for Tyson said the company had done "absolutely nothing that's illegal, improper or unethical" and had not benefited from the friendship of its top executives with Mr. Clinton. *(NYT, Reuters)*

Away From Politics

- **A man said to be the mastermind** of an international drug-smuggling network has been arrested in Oregon by deputies of the U.S. Marshals Service. The service said the suspect, Peter Christopher Scott Macfarlane, 47, a native of Glasgow, was arrested on Saturday at a remote residence in Applegate, Oregon.
- **Two World War II-era airplanes touched wings** in midair and crashed near downtown San Antonio, Texas, killing all four people aboard. The two planes were flying in formation with a third vintage plane, which landed safely. No one on the ground was injured.
- **A Los Angeles woman accused of severing her sleeping husband's testicles** with scissors has been acquitted of the main charges against her. The jury felt that the woman, Aurelia Macias, 35, had been systematically abused by her husband, Jaime, and was likely in fear of her life when the castration occurred, the forewoman said. Mrs. Macias was found not guilty of mayhem and assault with a deadly weapon — charges that could have brought an 11-year prison term. The jury was unable to reach a verdict on a lesser charge of battery, and prosecutors said they would seek another trial on that count.
- **Pennsylvania's 1989 Abortion Control Act** has gone into effect after five years of legal challenges and a confused two-day enforcement effort last month. The statute requires a 24-hour waiting period, counseling by a doctor on alternatives to abortion, and, for girls under 18, parental consent.
- **The first legal battleground to address the health consequences of cigarette smoke** on nonsmokers has been created by a unanimous decision of a state appellate court in Florida. A three-judge panel in Miami has ruled that a suit brought in 1991 by 30 former flight attendants of various airlines against eight major cigarette makers could proceed as a class action.
- **Massachusetts has turned over 15 schools** to private management, including the first schools to be run by the for-profit Edison Project. This is the widest experiment yet in the United States in letting private groups run alternative public schools.

Reuter, AP, LAT, NYT

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GREENPEACE

Paris and Bonn Try To Defuse Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President François Mitterrand said Sunday that he had spoken with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in an attempt to defuse a diplomatic dispute that arose last week between France and Germany.

A "dialogue" was under way between advisers to the two leaders, the French president said in a statement, aimed at mending fences between the two normally close allies.

In a move highly unusual between friendly nations, Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, summoned the French ambassador, François Scheer, last Thursday to explain remarks he apparently made about the German attitude toward the European Union.

Mr. Scheer had spoken earlier to German journalists on condition of anonymity.

Relations between the two countries also became strained after Mr. Kohl was omitted from celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the Allied landing in Normandy, which will take place on June 6.

Mr. Mitterrand moved to play down the dispute, saying he had discussed "these issues by telephone with the chancellor last week."

He added: "Our advisers have met. The dialogue is continuing."

He said he would meet Mr. Kinkel on Thursday "as has been scheduled for a long time."

Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Kohl had not asked him for an invitation to the D-Day memorial ceremonies. He said that he and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur were considering what would be the best way to celebrate the 50th anniversary.

Germany abandoned plans last week to hold a joint farewell parade for the Western allies that defended West Berlin during the Cold War and will instead stage a smaller military pageant for the departing troops.

"Stating, as I have read here and there, that the German government had out of resentment canceled the Berlin ceremonies is not only untrue but it is also an insult to the dignity of a great country like Germany," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Military sources said the idea of a big sendoff was abandoned after Russian troops stationed in East Berlin said they wanted to join in, an idea opposed by the Western allies and West Berliners.

Recalling that cooperation between the two countries had led to the creation of a French-German military corps, "a European corps," Mr. Mitterrand said: "We remain in this spirit."

Mr. Mitterrand said that he and Mr. Kohl had done "lots of work together in the best spirit and we shall continue to do so in the interest of both our countries and Europe." *(AFP, AP)*

The Socialists Rebound In French Local Voting

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's center-right coalition took a comfortable lead in French local elections on Sunday but the opposition Socialists, swept from power in a landslide defeat a year ago, made a modest comeback.

In its first electoral test after a year of recession, rising unemployment and social unrest, Mr. Balladur's coalition won about 45 percent of the vote, slightly improving on its score in the March 1993 general election.

The Socialist Party and its allies won more than 29 percent, up from 20 percent last year, mainly because of a sharp swing by young voters away from the faction-ridden ecologists.

The Communist Party took about 11 percent, the extreme-right National Front 10 percent and ecologists less than 4 percent, according to television computer projections.

Mr. Balladur called the result very encouraging and said it showed that despite a difficult situation, "the French people believe the government is doing everything in its power to get the country back on its feet."

"Some people wanted these elections to be a test for the government," he said on French radio. "Well, the test has been made. It is not negative, it seems to me it is not negative."

But the Socialist leader, Michel Rocard, hailed "a very clear revival" of the left and said voters had begun to express their discontent with Mr. Balladur's policies.

"The good times are over for the right, the bad times are over for the left," Mr. Rocard said.

Political analysts said the result was heartening for the Socialists without being worrying for the coalition of the conservative Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the center-right Union for French Democracy.

About 60 percent of the 18.5 million eligible voters turned out to elect 2,028 local councilors in metropolitan France's 95 departments, in charge of public services mainly in rural areas.

The two-ballot vote, with a runoff next Sunday, was the first electoral test for Mr. Balladur after a year in power, nearly half way to the presidential election next year. France will also hold European Parliament elections on June 12.

Cantonal elections are usually dominated by local issues, but the Socialists had hoped to cash in on trade union and student mobilization against a new law that allows employers to pay young people less than the minimum wage on "training contracts."

Protest Vote Is Strong In German Elections

Reuters

BONN — The Social Democrats retained their overall majority ahead of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in local elections in Schleswig-Holstein state on Sunday, according to computer forecasts.

But the big winners of the vote, the second of 19 in a marathon year of German elections, were the Greens and protest parties as voters showed their dissatisfaction with mainstream politicians.

Projections provided by N-TV news indicated that the Social Democrats had won 38.7 percent of the vote, down more than 4 percentage points from their showing in the 1990 local election in the northern state.

The Christian Democrats won 37.6 percent, a drop of nearly 4 percentage points over 1990, while the liberal Free Democrats, Mr. Kohl's coalition partners in Bonn, won 4.8 percent, down 1.3 percentage points. The Greens took 10.6 percent, up 4.6 percentage points.

Norbert Gansel, a Social Democrat from Schleswig-Holstein, said there was no question that the Social Democrats "had lost lots of votes while the Greens have made major gains."

"The big winners are the Greens and the protest parties," he said.

A record 1,266 protest parties — about 70 more than in 1990 — vying for mayors' offices and seats on town and community councils chalked up 3.6 percent, a gain of 2.7 percentage points. A Danish minority party received 2.7 percent.

Election officials reported a turnout of about 70 percent.

Although the election was dominated by local issues, party strategists in Bonn will be analyzing the results and possible impact on the overall political climate in an election year culminating in the general elections on Oct. 16.

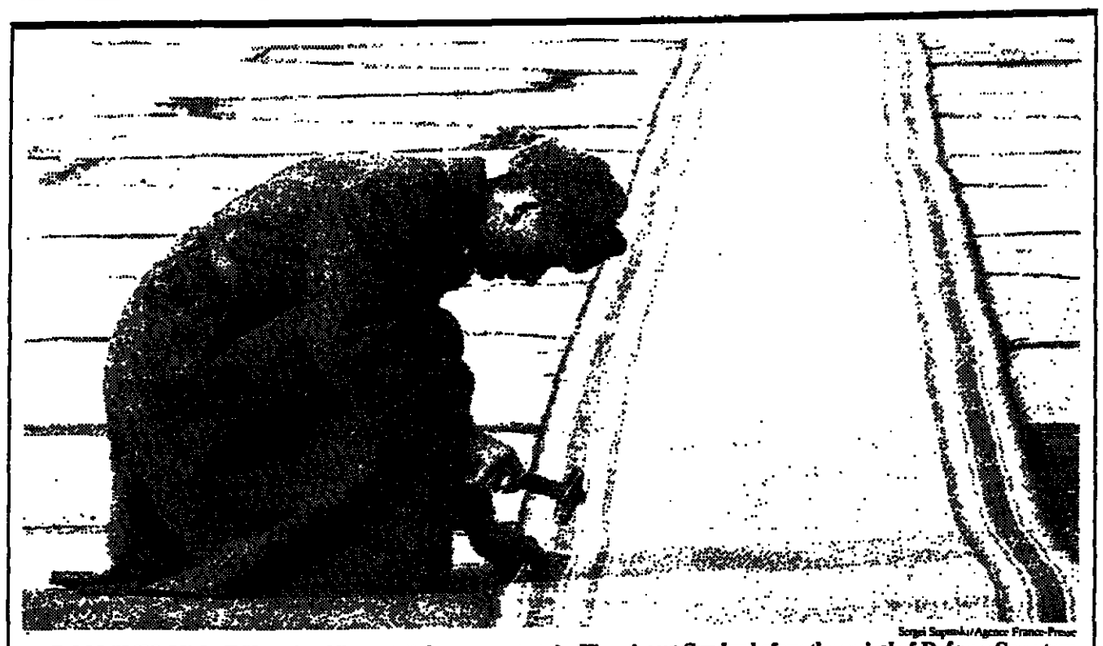
Mr. Kohl, threatened by a strong Social Democratic challenge in the general elections, is seeking to reverse a slump in popularity.

In last week's state election in Lower Saxony, the Social Democrats resoundly defeated the Christian Democrats.

The latest vote was also a test of the Social Democrats' standing in the state after the embarrassing resignation of Björn Engholm as the Social Democratic Party head and Schleswig-Holstein premier last year. He quit over a scandal that has hung over the state since 1987 when the premier at the time, Uwe Barschel of the Christian Democrats, ran a "dirty tricks" state election campaign against him.

Mr. Barschel was found dead, assumed to have committed suicide, shortly afterward. Mr. Engholm won a repeat of the election on a wave of sympathy.

Mr. Engholm was brought down by the belated admission that he concealed advance knowledge of his opponent's smear campaign.



Sergei Supinsky/Agence France-Presse

WELCOME TO UKRAINE — A soldier stabilizing a carpet at the Kiev airport Sunday before the arrival of Defense Secretary William J. Perry. Mr. Perry is on a trip to try to spur demilitarization in four nuclear-armed republics of the former Soviet Union.

RIGHTS: *China Plays Down Importance of Trade Relations With U.S.*

Continued from Page 1

confront Washington over its admonitions that time is running out before Mr. Christopher must recommend whether to withdraw China's most-favored-nation trade status by June 3.

In the wake of Mr. Christopher's visit, analysts here see these two possibilities as the most likely explanation for Chinese behavior:

- China's leadership is seeking to demonstrate its strength internally by showing a determination to stand up to the United States. From such a position of strength, any concessions on human rights will be easier to sell to hard-liners at home.
- China's hard-liners have already persuaded Mr. Jiang that he does not have to make any concessions to Washington, because a combination of political and economic pressures at home will force Mr. Clinton to renew China's preferential trade status in June even without evidence of significant progress on rights.

Another factor in China's decision to pull up and re-evaluate its dialogue with the Clinton administration is the unfolding Whitewater investigation in Washington, some analysts have suggested.

A senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official spent much of his time during a luncheon with a visiting New York Times editor last week seeking to understand what potential the Whitewater matter holds for weakening Mr. Clinton's presidency and his ability to conduct foreign policy.

In the interview on Saturday, Mr. Qian appeared to be softening his earlier criticism of Mr. Christopher's mission. He said the meetings during the secretary's four-day visit had "yielded some results" and were not a waste of time because they afforded Mr. Christopher a chance to reacquaint himself with China after an absence of 10 years.

Mr. Qian and other senior Chinese officials have begun to play down the consequences of losing preferential trade privileges in the American market.

A senior economist and research director for China's State Council, the cabinet-level body under Prime Minister Li Peng, said in an interview last week that a loss of China's preferential trade status in the United States would seriously affect only 10 percent of China's exports.

The research director, Sun Shangqing, said that all of the affected exports could be redirected to Asian markets.

Addressing the same point, Mr. Qian said: "The United States often says that in its trade with China, China runs a $20 billion surplus. However, such a conclusion is not all that correct."

Much of that trade originates with Hong Kong, Taiwanese and other foreign-funded enterprises, including American joint ventures, set up in China to export to the American market, he said. Thus, economic damage from a cancellation of China's trade privileges would have a significant impact on Hong Kong, Taiwan and on the American investor community in China.

"That is why when Secretary Christopher met with representatives of the big companies of the United States" during his visit to Beijing, "all of them voiced their strong opposition to the revoking" of China's trade status "because that would undermine their economic interests," the foreign minister said.

APEC: *U.S. Policies Leave Pacific Rim Allies Nervous*

Continued from Page 1

of financial markets around the Pacific.

In a speech Friday in Los Angeles, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Hawaii meeting, offered words of reassurance. "I don't plan to go in and twist arms and bully people around," he promised. "There will be none of that."

But suspicions still run deep. If U.S. relations with Japan and China worsen in the next several months, as many analysts expect, leaders from the forum countries may have little to talk about when they gather for their second summit meeting this fall in Indonesia.

Japanese officials have been cynical about the forum from the beginning, although they have been too polite to say so publicly. At the Seattle meeting Japanese diplomats struggled to keep a straight face as they described their vision for the forum's proper role. "Creeping incremental gradualism by consensus," they called it, jabbing at Mr. Clinton's more grandiose vision.

China's leaders have viewed the forum with ambivalence, according to U.S. analysts. They have relished the opportunity for broader contact with potential trade partners, but chafed at attempts to use the body as a vehicle for talking about their policies on trade or human rights.

Many analysts predict that China will quit the forum if Mr. Clinton revokes its most-favored-nation trading privileges in June to protest China's policies on human rights. Such a move would "poison the relationship" between China and the United States and deal a crippling blow to the forum, said Huang Yao-sheng, a specialist on Chinese politics at the University of Michigan.

The Clinton administration's insistence that Japan agree to quantitative measures of its progress in opening its markets to foreign goods — an approach officials in Tokyo decry as managed trade — has lessened Japan's already scant enthusiasm for the forum. China's fierce resistance to U.S. meddling on human rights strikes a sympathetic chord among most forum nations, many of whom have been subjected to similar U.S. criticisms.

AID: *UN Convoy Reaches Maglaj*

Continued from Page 1

blocked UN efforts to send land aid to civilians in the government-defended Maglaj pocket who had been surviving on supplies dropped by U.S. planes.

The mountain settlement has been under sustained Serb artillery and rocket attack since cease-fires were declared in central Bosnia and Sarajevo last month.

The isolation of Maglaj residents from the outside world was finally broken four days after UN military officers vowed a "more muscular" approach to breach the Serb siege cordon.

Serbian forces appeared to have yielded to a combination of tougher UN resolve, demonstrated by the airborne arrival of British soldiers last week, and pressure by the Russian peace envoy, Vitali I. Churkin.

In Sarajevo, the UN peacekeeping commander, Sir Michael Rose, who was at the soccer game, said it was evidence that normalization was "an irreversible process" in Sarajevo after two years of war.

In a letter sent to UN officials, the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, promised that besieging Serbs would honor the cease-fire around the Bosnian capital that has been largely holding since Feb. 10.

The Serbs agreed to the cease-fire after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, reacting to a Feb. 5 attack on a marketplace, gave them 10 days to withdraw their heavy guns from Sarajevo or risk air strikes. The Serbs subsequently pulled back some heavy guns and put others under UN control.

In another development during the weekend, the United Nations disclosed a detailed account of events on March 12 that allowed Serbian gunners to escape NATO fighter planes.

The report admitted that three hours elapsed from the first call for air support from French peacekeepers in the eastern Bosnian town of Bihac to when the air strikes were finally approved.

But it said that two hours of the delay were caused by the UN military, partly because of a changing situation on the ground. Yasushi Akashi, the UN chief representative in the Balkans, took another hour to give his consent.

The March 12 events have resulted in sharp criticism against the United Nations from Washington and Paris about the time taken to protect UN troops in trouble. *(Reuters, AP)*

KOREA: *UN Action Sought*

Continued from Page 1

patience and adopt a constructive attitude in the talks and treat other parties as equals," he said.

The administration's decision to increase the pressure on North Korea was endorsed Sunday by two leading members of Congress.

Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri and the House majority leader, and the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, suggested that the administration might want to add to the 37,000 U.S. troops in South Korea.

"I think we ought to have aircraft carriers in the region," Mr. Gephardt said. "We might ultimately send more troops to beef up the South Korean side."

Mr. Dole said that the North Korean issue had been "complicated because of our problems with China, which wasn't helped any by Mr. Christopher's visit." He was referring to the secretary of state's trip to Beijing last weekend to press China on human rights questions.

President Bill Clinton will probably decide in June whether Beijing has made enough progress on human rights — such as ending the use of prison labor and resolving questions about political prisoners — to renew the low tariffs and other benefits that accrue to countries accorded most-favored-nation trade status.

Japan Rethinks Peacekeeper Role

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Japan's defense chief, Kazuo Aichi, said Sunday that his country should contribute more to United Nations peacekeeping activities.

"The role of Japanese self-defense forces to contribute to world peace and stability through the United Nations will become bigger," Mr. Aichi said in a speech during graduation ceremonies at the National Defense Academy in Yokosuka, southwest of Tokyo.

Massacre A Lone Act, Testimony Indicates

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A settler who drove Dr. Baruch Goldstein to the Hebron mosque where he massacred Muslim worshippers last month dampened speculation Sunday that the killer had an accomplice. He testified that the doctor had carried the same type of rifle that the army has said was used in the assault.

The settler, Motti Unger, told an Israeli commission investigating the Feb. 25 slaughter that in his last conversation with Dr. Goldstein, the doctor had given no hint of what he was about to do.

The possibility of an accomplice was raised in testimony last week by three Israeli soldiers who had been guarding the Tomb of the Patriarchs shrine, which contains the mosque. The soldiers said they had seen Dr. Goldstein carrying an American-made M-16 rifle, not an Israeli-made Galil, the weapon that the army says was used by the killer. Another settler, who arrived after Dr. Goldstein, had carried a Galil, two of the soldiers said.

But Mr. Unger, a security guard at the settlement of Kiryat Arba, said he was sure that Dr. Goldstein had carried a Galil, a claim also made last week by an army officer who was also on duty at the tomb.

On the morning of the massacre, Mr. Unger said, he was called on his jeep radio to pick up Dr. Goldstein at a local clinic.

"He looked like he was dressed for army reserve duty, and when I went in he was getting organized," Mr. Unger testified. "He asked if I could take him down to the cave. He had a small gray bag and a mini-Galil. There were two attached clips in the gun, and he had two or three other clips."

After driving home and parking his car, Dr. Goldstein climbed into the jeep for the short ride to the cave, Mr. Unger said.

"He didn't say anything, he talked little — usually he was not a big talker," he recalled. "He left his car keys and asked that I leave them in his mailbox."

When asked whether the doctor mentioned a revenge attack on Arabs, Mr. Unger said no.

Ilan Tor, a settler who had been praying that morning at the tomb, said that he had run into Dr. Goldstein briefly during the services. The doctor had been wearing an army uniform, a pistol, and "it seems to me that he had a mini-Galil," Mr. Tor testified.

He said the doctor had appeared "agitated" and had asked him why the door separating the Jewish prayer area from the mosque was closed even though it was the Jewish holiday of Purim. The door was bolted shut because of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, although usually it was opened on Jewish holidays.

The five-man inquiry commission has repeatedly questioned witnesses about the possibility that Dr. Goldstein entered the mosque through that door.

ISRAEL: *New Dirty Word*

Continued from Page 1

Americans have immigrated to Israel and stayed.

But the Americans often have a disproportionate influence on the national political and social agenda — from the left as well as the right — because they bring an activism that many other Israelis lack.

On the right, American accents are unmistakable not only at the Kahane-inspired fringes but also among more moderate settlers in the territories.

According to some estimates, 15 percent of the roughly 130,000 settlers are originally from the United States, many of them people who went straight from New York to the West Bank and who have at best a tenuous connection to mainstream Israel. The average Israeli on Saturday is generally less interested in the weekly Bible reading than whether the Maccabi Haifa soccer team won yet again.

But while precise figures are hard to come by, American-Israelis are also prominent in disproportionate numbers in leftist or liberal groups like Peace Now, the New Israel Fund and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel.

"Americans tend to feel that each person can make a difference, and so when they come here many gravitate to grass-roots movements akin to the ones they knew back home," said Galia Golan, a political scientist at Hebrew University who immigrated in 1966 and is a leader of Peace Now.

Part of what separates the Americans from others is that, as a group, they did not come here in desperation. In that sense, they live on a different plane from the hundreds of thousands of Moroccans, Russians, Ethiopians, Romanians and others who simply wanted out, whether because of economic hardship or religious persecution.

"To leave America, you have to be extremely committed to your vision of society," said Levi Weiman-Kelman, who came 12 years ago from Manhattan and is a rarity in Israel, a Reform rabbi.

Zeev Chafets, a Michigan-born writer and 15 years ago a spokesman for the government of Menachem Begin, said: "People who move here are highly motivated ideologically. They want to feel that there's a deeper purpose, whether it's religious or Zionist. So it's not surprising that there's this activism among the Americans."

ARAFAT: *'The Peace of the Brave,' PLO Chief Says*

Continued from Page 1

in Tunis for more than a week.

Recommendations for measures to assure the protection of Palestinians and the presence of foreign observers in the occupied territories were also included in a United Nations Security Council resolution passed Friday. It was one of several conditions sought by the PLO for the resumption of talks.

Palestinian officials had also demanded that 42 Jewish settler families living in six different sites in the center of Hebron, an otherwise Arab city of 110,000, should be moved.

Israel's position, so far, has been to assemble the settlers into one or two locations. But it has maintained that the fate of any Jewish settlements should be the subject of further talks after implementation of the first phase of the peace plan, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat's somewhat optimistic comments were echoed by Uri Savir, the head of the Israeli delegation and director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. He spoke before his departure from Tel Aviv for Tunis, where he arrived Sunday evening.

"If the Palestinians want to implement the declaration of principles, Israel is ready," Mr. Savir said. "That is our main message to their leaders."

The Palestinian leader conceded that much of the Palestinian anger over the Hebron massacre and the slow pace of peace talks had been directed at him.

"Definitely they are blaming me," Mr. Arafat said. "Who else would they blame? I am their leader and they have no one else to blame. We have been talking about peace for seven months, but all we have is broken promises. People have the right to be furious."

But he put much of the responsibility for failing to implement the accord signed by the PLO and Israel in September, which includes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Gaza and Jericho, on Mr. Rabin. He said the Israeli leader had "repeatedly broken promises."

Mr. Arafat said his strong impression from negotiating with Mr. Rabin and his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, with whom Mr. Arafat has established a warm rapport, is that "there is a problem between them."

"Peres agrees with us on one thing and the next thing we know, Rabin vetoes it," Mr. Arafat said. "Rabin keeps saying there are no sacred dates about withdrawals, about implementation of agreements, even after Peres makes a commitment."

"This is not a personal issue for me, but we have to remember what has happened," he said. "Agreements are sacred, or they are not worth anything."

DEATH NOTICE

PHILLIP Paul Karrh

53, of Albuquerque, New Mexico and Paris, died unexpectedly in Paris, February 25th, 1994. He is survived by his mother, Maudine Karrh, sisters, Paula Fisher and Phyllis Karrh, and brother in law, Don Fisher. Because of his lifelong interest in literature and a recent visit to a literacy project in Africa, the family requests memorial contributions be made to the Guardian Angels of Conakry, Guinea Africain youth literacy program, c/o Mrs. Judy Smith, 5456 31st Street N.W., Washington D.C., 20015.

BOOKS

WATER AND POWER: The Politics of a Scarce Resource in the Jordan River Basin

By Miriam R. Lowi. 291 pages. $49.95. Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

NOWHERE is the need to husband the Earth's remaining water resources, to ease thirst and grow food for its exploding population, more urgent than in the Middle East. If a specialist or a general reader had time to read only one book to understand why the region's future, in peace or war, depends so heavily on water, Miriam Lowi's "Water and Power" would be the book. Professor Lowi, on the Princeton University faculty, tells how during her graduate studies, her teacher, Charles Issawi, the eminent economic historian of the Mideast, chuckled when she told him that she wanted to explore the place of water in the seemingly never-ending Arab-Israeli confrontation. "That," he told her, "should keep you busy for a while."

It has, and this book is the proof. Lowi, before exploring the substances of the long and continuing Arab-Israeli contention over the Jordan River basin, the book's main focus, briefly analyzes other cases of riparian dispute: the Euphrates basin conflict, among Turkey, Syria and Iraq; the Indus basin, between India and Pakistan, and the Nile basin, between Egypt, Sudan and seven other African states.

The Jordan dispute, reflected today in the difficulty Israel would have in giving up the water sources it captured from Jordan (West Bank wells; Jordan and Yarmuk river runoff) and from Syria (the Baniyas, one of the Jordan's main sources, in the Golan Heights) in the 1967 war, is the book's centerpiece. Among a few points of light in the controversy have been the unpublicized but important multilateral meetings on sharing and planning of water resources, held among Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians — the Syrians and Lebanese give primacy to overcoming the political deadlock with Israel before talking seriously about water, and have stayed away.

From the earliest years of prestate planning by Israel's founding fathers, the United States and American water experts and diplomats have been closely involved in mapping out regional water plans for the Mideast. These came to center on the imaginative and patient work of Eric Johnston, who under orders from President Dwight Eisenhower in 1955 authored the water plan that still goes by his name.

Though Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon never all agreed at the same time on the Johnston annual water quotas — Jordan began complaining at the 1990 Madrid peace conference and is still complaining that the 100 million cubic meters it was to receive have shrunk to zero — Israel and each neighbor for a time used the Johnston numbers as rough guidelines to pursue their own water goals. In 1964, pan-Arab plans to divert the Baniyas and Hasbani rivers, so that Israel would receive no water from either, brought Israeli military strikes against its neighbors. Had it not been for the fact that the Arab League was unprepared to fight over the issue and that President Nasser of Egypt was enough of a realist to point this out, the 1967 war might have erupted three years earlier.

Unfortunately for all concerned, Jordan's need to dam the Yarmuk River on its frontier with Syria, and build water-storage facilities that would benefit Israel and Syria as well, has never been realized, despite serious financial and technical backing from the United States and international financial institutions, including the World Bank. The elaborately planned but never constructed Maqarin Dam and predecessors have foundered, basically, on Jordan's unwillingness to support Israeli settlement on the West Bank and Syria's fear of the plans of Turkey, its upstream neighbor on the Euphrates, to curtail its flow into Syria and onward into Iraq.

All the region's states, except Turkey, which is still playing with the idea of piping its healthy water surplus southward and selling it, suffer from growing water shortages. Pollution is also increasing. Jordan, Syria and Lebanon all have periodic water and power cuts and rationing. Israel's planners are mindful of the desertification of the densely populated, Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the growing salinity of its own and West Bank water sources. They weigh the necessity of diverting more and more water away from agriculture, one of the country's pillars, to drinking water and home and industrial use, and wonder where the incremental water is going to come from.

There are many lessons, hydrological, political and human, in this valuable book. Perhaps the most important for Western planners is that is useless to seek utopian or even logical solutions to water problems without resolving the political ones first.

John K. Cooley, an ABC News correspondent and author based in Cyprus, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

WHAT THEY RE READING

- **Ute Lemper**, German-born singer who lives in London, Paris and Berlin, is reading *"Mein Leben"* by Alma Mahler-Werfel.

"This is an incredible story and I'm thoroughly enjoying reading about the numerous husbands the author managed to collect, from Gropius to Gustav Mahler. I also admire the witty style in which this is written." *(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)*

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STUDY the diagramed deal, and consider how South should play in six hearts after an opening trump lead. If you can solve it, your card play is of a high order, and you do not need lessons, even from Bill Root of Boca Raton, Florida, often described as the world's leading bridge teacher.

He provided the deal, but it will not be found in his series of bridge videotapes.

South's final kangaroo leap to six hearts is overly aggressive, since North is likely to have either three poor trumps or a doubleton. But the contract is a good one, because north's trumps are decidedly better than they might be.

After a trumps lead, won with dummy's jack, South must plan to make use of the club suit. All normal attempts will fail, and the solution is unexpected. At the second trick South must lead a low club from dummy.

It does not matter what the defense does, but assume East wins and leads a diamond. South wins with the ace, crosses to the heart king, and ruffs a low club with a low trump. The clubs are now established, so he can draw the missing trumps and claim the slam, using dummy's spade king as an entry. He makes five trump tricks in his hand, four clubs, two spades and one diamond. If the defense shifts to spades, South must win in hand to preserve the crucial entry to the dummy.

An alternative plan appears to work, but does not. If South immediately cashes two club winners and ruffs a club, permitting an overruff, he can establish clubs but will have only 11 tricks. It takes an original spade lead, attacking South's communications, to defeat the slam.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 5 4
♡ K J
◇ 10 6
♣ A K 8 7 3 2

WEST
♠ Q 7 2
♡ 10 9 8 7
◇ K J 8 4
♣ J 6

EAST
♠ J 10 9
♡ 6 3
◇ 9 5 3 2
♣ Q 10 9 4

SOUTH
♠ A 8 6 3
♡ A Q 5 4 2
◇ A Q 7
♣ 5

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	6 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West leads the heart ten.

هكذا من الأصل

MIA Search Ends in Vietnam

23-Day Operation Turned Up Many Remains

The Associated Press

HANOI — The United States on Sunday ended the biggest recovery operation since the Vietnam War for Americans missing in action, one that will weigh heavily in future relations between Washington and Hanoi.

Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Cray, head of the MIA Office in Hanoi, said the 23-day operation took on added significance because it was the first search for American remains since President Bill Clinton lifted the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam on Feb. 3.

The president said the United States wanted "more cooperation and more answers" before it established diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

"Preliminary reports from team leaders and based on my two visits to the field in both the North and South is that cooperation continues to be excellent," Colonel Cray said. "They continue to work with us."

Colonel Cray said the joint U.S.-Vietnamese teams recovered remains believed to be those of missing Americans at crash and burial sites on this operation, the 28th joint search since the fall of 1988.

In keeping with U.S. policy, Colonel Cray would not disclose how many sets of remains were recovered pending a joint U.S.-Vietnamese forensics review in early April to determine whether they are American or Asian.

More than 200 Americans and Vietnamese, about equally divided, covered a record 23 provinces. Colonel Cray said 14 sites were excavated and more than 60 cases investigated.

A similar operation is scheduled for April.

The United States lists 2,234 Americans missing in action in Southeast Asia, including 1,643 in Vietnam, 505 in Laos, 78 in Cambodia and 8 in China.

■ Hanoi Arrests Dissident

Vietnamese authorities have arrested a leading dissident, Vietnamese sources said Sunday, Agence France-Presse reported from Hanoi.

Nguyen Ho, one of the most prominent opponents of Vietnam's Communist regime, was rearrested early this month at his home in Ho Chi Minh City, sources in the southern city said.

Mr. Ho, a former Viet Cong guerrilla, trade union leader and party figure, had penned and circulated an article calling for greater democracy and respect for human rights in Vietnam, according to the U.S.-based human rights group, Asia Watch.

Mr. Ho, who is in his 70s, was held under house arrest from September 1990 to May 1993 after trying to form a veterans' association independent of the Communist Party.

Prosecutors Weigh Deal In Spy Case

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense lawyers and prosecutors in the case of the spy suspect Aldrich Hazen Ames and his wife have agreed to delay any indictment of the two, a move that indicates the couple may be negotiating guilty pleas, according to legal sources.

A two-page agreement, signed by attorneys and the couple, was approved by a judge in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia. It delays an indictment for at least 30 more days, from the previous deadline of Wednesday, and provides for prosecutors to give defense lawyers an early look at the evidence they have accumulated.

Guilty pleas are frequently reached in major spy cases. The government sometimes can offer consideration at sentencing in return for the help of the accused in identifying others who have engaged in espionage, the sources said.

"If Ames can give up four or five people, particularly if they are U.S. citizens in this country, the government will sit up and take notice," one lawyer said.

Prosecutors also want to get the early cooperation of the couple so that the Central Intelligence Agency can assess damage done to national security and avoid a cumbersome trial in which information about covert activities must be declassified before it can be discussed publicly.

Sayra Fischer Lebenthal, 95, Dies; A Co-Founder of Wall Street Firm

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sayra Fischer Lebenthal, 95, a Wall Street legend who was a co-founder in 1925 of the investment-banking firm Lebenthal & Co. and remained active in it for 67 years, died here Thursday after a long illness, her family said.

Mrs. Lebenthal was a newlywed when she and her husband, Louis S. Lebenthal, set up shop in a tiny office with second-hand furniture and no rugs. They sought their niche as bond traders and found it. They looked for odd lots of small-denomination bonds from estates and other neglected sources and offered them to relatively modest savers.

The company thrived, continuing to do so after the death of Louis Lebenthal in 1951. Mrs. Lebenthal decided to stay in business. She specialized in tax-exempt municipal bonds for small investors, and watched the market for them soar.

Mai Zetterling, 68, Swedish Actress and Director, Dies

LONDON (Reuters) — The Swedish-born actress and director Mai Zetterling, 68, has died of cancer Thursday in London.

Miss Zetterling made her stage and screen debut at 16 in Stockholm. After appearing in several Swedish films, she was invited to Britain in 1946 to star in the film "Frieda."

She co-starred with Anjelica Huston in Nicholas Roeg's 1989 film "The Witches" and appeared in the 1990 film "Hidden Agenda," directed by Ken Loach. Earlier notable roles were in "Knock on Wood" with Danny Kaye, "Desperate Moment" with Dirk Bogarde and "Only Two Can Play" with Peter Sellers. In the early 1960s, she made her directorial debut with a documentary, "The War Game," which she co-wrote with her second husband, David Hughes, and which won first prize at the Venice Film Festival in 1963.

Junnosuke Ofusa, 86, Dies; Worked for New York Times

TOKYO (NYT) — Junnosuke Ofusa, 86, who managed the Tokyo bureau of The New York Times for nearly six decades, died of a heart attack Saturday, said his son, Nobuo Ofusa.

Mr. Ofusa was hired in 1930 by the first bureau chief for The Times in Tokyo, Hugh Byas. The Japanese government, which in prewar days suspected he was a spy, later honored him. In 1982, Emperor Hirohito decorated him with the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Joseph Barry, 76, Is Dead; Wrote on French Culture

Joseph Barry, 76, an American writer, journalist and critic of French culture and history, died of cancer Tuesday in Paris.

Mr. Barry's books included: "Left Bank, Right Bank" (1951), "The People of Paris" (1966), "Passions and Politics, a Biography of Versailles" (1972), "Infamous Woman: The Life of George Sand" (1976), and "French Lovers: From Heloise and Abelard to Beauvoir and Sartre" (1987).

Vladimir Alexandrovich Tikhonov, 66, a pro-reform economist and a member of President Boris N. Yeltsin's advisory council, died Wednesday in Moscow.

Irvin Flores, 69, a Puerto Rican nationalist leader and one of four independence supporters who attacked the U.S. Congress in 1954, died of cancer Saturday in San Juan.

The Third Earl of Inchcape, 76, who was born Kenneth James William Mackay and who shaped his family's global trading empire into Inchcape and Co. and captained shipping giant P and O Steam Navigation Co., has died. No time or cause of death was given.

Norman F. Dacey, 85, an author whose book "How to Avoid Probate" infuriated many lawyers in the United States, died Wednesday in London of complications from a circulatory disease.

Lewis Grizzard, 47, a newspaper columnist and author of "Daddy Was a Pistol and I'm a Son of a Gun," died Sunday after heart surgery in Atlanta.

Inkatha Denies Collaborating in Police Violence

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The Zulu nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party said Sunday that allegations that it colluded with police to instigate violence were propaganda to discredit the group.

Inkatha's central committee called on President Frederik W. de Klerk to admit that there was no evidence that the alleged violence campaign was officially sanctioned by the group.

"This is another in the series of 'dirty tricks,'" designed to discredit Inkatha and its leadership, the central committee said.

Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, said Sunday that he supported Mr. de Klerk's call for an international investigation of the "very serious and very grave" allegations.

Greg Harbaugh/Agence France-Presse

COUNTDOWN — Posters marking the seat locations of actors and actresses at the Los Angeles Music Center in preparation for the 66th Annual Academy Awards program on Monday night. Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" is the leading contender.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Alaska Recovering Slowly From Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Time and tides have been kind to Prince William Sound in Alaska in the five years since the tanker Exxon Valdez rammed a charted reef, dumping nearly 11 million gallons (42 million liters) of crude oil, The Associated Press reports.

Storms have scoured the 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) of polluted coastline, removing about half the oil embedded in some places. Many beaches look clean. Population forecasts for bald eagles are good. The tourists are back.

But harbor seals, sea otters, pink salmon, Pacific herring and several kinds of birds show "little or no sign" of recovery, the state says.

But in large part, "it's behind us," said a spokesman for Governor Walter J. Hickel, whose administration won a $900 million settlement from Exxon Corp. in 1991.

It is not over for the people of Cordova, home port to the sound's commercial fishing fleet. Fishermen are among the plaintiffs who filed damage claims after the accident on March 24, 1989. Their cases are only now coming to trial. They blame the Valdez spill for bad salmon harvests in the last two years. And they blame Exxon for delaying tactics. The company denies this.

A federal class-action suit, scheduled to start May 2, includes thousands of potential plaintiffs. Some estimates put the possible damages at $1.5 billion or more.

Short Takes

Not all Japanese-Americans were sent to relocation centers after Pearl Harbor, Warren Tsuneishi recalls in a letter to The New York Times. After the United States entered World War II, hundreds of Nisei — native Americans of Japanese ancestry — were recruited for the 99th Regimental Combat Team, which fought in Europe and was awarded more decorations than any other American unit of its size. Mr. Tsuneishi recalls that even earlier, on Nov. 1, 1941, more than a month before the war, the U.S. Army set up the Military Intelligence Service (Japanese) Language School at the Presidio in San Francisco. Faculty and students were mostly Nisei. About 6,000 graduates served throughout the war in Asia and the Pacific, translating captured military documents, interrogating prisoners and serving as interpreters. "We were credited with shortening the war," Mr. Tsuneishi recalls, "and we were indispensable in the occupation of Japan."

Experts wonder whether doctors are overprescribing the genetically engineered hormone that adds inches to children whose growth is lagging for lack of the hormone, The Washington Post reports. The drug does nothing for children who are short not for lack of the hormone but because of their genes. And the three weekly injections in the thigh are expensive, costing $10,000 a year or more. Only about 7,000 children in the United States suffer from classical growth hormone deficiency, a syndrome that can leave them 4 feet (about 1.2 meters) tall as adults. But according to Med Ad news, a trade publication, the drug is now being given to an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 children.

A nonstick coating that repels spray-painted graffiti — the paint just beads up and slides off — is being developed by Dow Chemical Co. The surface is superior to Teflon because it is nonporous and easier to manufacture. In stickability, the new coating is between 11 and 16, compared to 18 for Teflon, 40 for plastic and 80 for copper and steel.

Four-leaf clovers are being shipped all over the United States at $10 for a small pot by John Piergross, who owns a plant nursery in Apopka, Florida. Mr. Piergross owns the exclusive rights to grow and market a strain of clover that grows with four leaves, an age-old symbol of luck, without fail. The strain was developed by two University of Florida botanists, David Wofford and David Baltensperger.

Some recycling techniques have been around for a long time, Alan Thein Durning, an environmentalist, notes with approval: the public library, which saves people from buying their own books, thus conserving whole forests; the corporate interdepartmental envelope which can be used over and over; the bicycle, which gets you three times as far as walking on the same number of calories; and the backyard clothesline, which unlike the clothes dryer uses no electricity and gives you a chance to talk to your neighbors.

Arthur Higbee

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In Touch with Tomorrow
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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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A Clearing Over Bosnia

The telling aspect of the new accords between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats, and between their new federation and Croatia, is that they were signed in the White House. The ceremony on Friday deepens the Clinton administration's engagement with a crisis it had earlier shunned. The key change came with the president's belated decision to confront the Bosnian Serbs and apply force to relieve Sarajevo. It worked, and this success gave bite to the next, diplomatic phase, by which the United States has now pointed two of Bosnia's combatants toward peace and provided leverage to deal with the third, the Serbs. A third phase of extended peacekeeping, in which the United States ought at least to match the example of France and others, is now opening.

The White House agreements require parties that were successively allies, enemies and allies to rise above sheer ethnicity and return at least partway to the coexistence they practiced before the war. This is meant to be done within a framework of respect for minority rights; had this framework been worked out two years ago, a horrendous slaughter might have been averted. For the Muslims, the new arrangements promise to reverse some of the war's "ethnic cleansing" and territorial conquest; to reverse much more would take an unimaginable measure of foreign intervention. For the Croats, these arrangements are an essential ticket back to Western favor.

Bosnia's Serbs, the war's chief terrorizers to this day, sit on their territorial gains but have been put on the political defensive. The United States is finally in the game against them, a little militarily, a lot diplomatically. Russia is newly in the game with them but, so far, is defining their interests in ways promoting accommodation. Their patron state of Serbia is hurting badly under sanctions. These should be eased only in phases. First, Bosnia must be patched up; this means substantial Serbian territorial withdrawal. Croatia, which is partly occupied by Serbia, must also be patched up, with due concern for Croatia's own Serbs. War crimes must be prosecuted.

If the prospect in the northern Balkans is looking up, it is still ominous in the southern Balkans. Further Serbian repression of the Albanian majority in Kosovo could set things off. So could an uprising by ethnic Albanians there or elsewhere in the region. Greece's dangerous and punitive hysteria about Macedonia needs to be addressed urgently by Athens' NATO allies. The work done last week in the White House was far from the last of it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Whitewater Matters

From President Bill Clinton on down, important Democrats would have us believe that the Whitewater mess is a confection spun by Republicans with little else to talk about and media types with little else to do. This argument resonates powerfully with many Americans who, the polls say, find Whitewater impossibly complicated and irrelevant to the major concerns in their lives.

But there are reasonable people, including many who wish Mr. Clinton well, who believe that Whitewater has raised serious questions that deserve serious inquiry.

This quizzical cohort is not exclusively composed of frustrated Republicans and febrile reporters. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan called for the appointment of a special prosecutor in January, just when Mrs. Clinton was saying that none was necessary.

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Thursday, the Senate voted unanimously to hold public hearings, "structured and sequenced" so as not to interfere with the Whitewater special prosecutor, Robert Fiske.

House leaders, who have been stonewalling any hearings, should follow suit. Representatives Dan Rostenkowski and Lee Hamilton, two influential Democrats, have now asserted a congressional interest in the matter. In this they agree with Representative Jim Leach (and that improbable champion of government ethics, Senator Alfonse D'Amato) that Congress has the right to hold hearings as long as they do not undermine Mr. Fiske.

That has pretty much been our stance since Whitewater resurfaced in the news late last year. There are interesting and important questions here, and the best person to get to the bottom of them is the special prosecutor.

That said, Congress cannot be restrained forever from examining issues in which it has a legitimate interest — including possible abuses of power by the White House and the malfunctioning of government agencies that are supposed to protect the taxpayer.

□

Whitewater raises at least two important policy issues that fall within the oversight authority of the House and Senate banking committees. One involves the integrity of the banking system, the other the integrity of its regulators.

The banking issue arises from the 1989 collapse of Madison Guaranty, an Arkansas savings and loan. Madison's failure cost taxpayers $60 million in bailout funds, a huge loss for a small institution.

About Madison, there are several questions. One is whether a state regulator appointed by Governor Clinton ignored Madison's shoddy lending practices because it was owned by the Clintons' political ally, James McDougal, who was also the Clintons' business partner in Whitewater Development Co.

Another is whether some of Madison's funds were used to retire a $50,000 debt incurred during Mr. Clinton's 1984 re-election campaign for governor, or otherwise benefited the Clintons. A third is whether depositors' funds or campaign funds were used to shore up Whitewater.

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Even if all the answers turn out to be yes, Mr. Clinton himself may have been an innocent bystander. But Mr. Fiske and the relevant committees of Congress have a perfect right to find out what Madison was up to, both as a scandal in and of itself and as an illustration of the rot in the soul of the savings and loan system during the careless 1980s.

Any investigation of Madison will inevitably touch on Whitewater Co. itself, not only because Madison money may have been funneled to Whitewater but because the Clintons owned half the business.

Did the Clintons pay the same amount for their half-share as Mr. McDougal paid for his? How much money did Whitewater lose?

These questions are important, at least to Mr. Fiske, because they bear on whether the Clintons received gifts or claimed undeserved tax deductions in connection with Whitewater. The hints from the White House that the Clintons may owe more taxes than they paid only fuel the interest.

Inevitably, too, the investigations will touch the Rose Law Firm. Mrs. Clinton represented Madison when it was struggling to stay afloat; Webster Hubbell, who has resigned from his Justice Department post, represented the government in a lawsuit against Madison's accountants after Madison went under.

A key question is whether Mr. Hubbell told the government about the firm's earlier advocacy of Madison, an apparent conflict of interest.

The second big cluster of issues involves the integrity of the regulators who are supposed to protect the public against bad banking practices. The Treasury Department, through the Resolution Trust Corporation, is responsible for cleaning up the savings and loan mess.

A few weeks ago, Treasury officials revealed that they had given the former White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and other senior aides "heads up" briefings on Resolution Trust's own investigation of Madison — including the RTC's decision to refer the case to the Justice Department for criminal investigation.

Given the Clintons' close political and financial relationship with Madison's owner, those meetings were improper on their face. Mr. Fiske wants to know why they were held and whether they compromised the RTC's independence — a polite way of asking whether justice was obstructed.

The House and Senate Banking Committees have a legitimate interest in the same questions.

□

Mr. Leach has also expressed concern that the administration may have improperly quashed a field investigation by the Resolution Trust's Kansas City office. And on Wednesday, Stephen Labaton of The New York Times reported that Treasury officials rejected a request by Brian McCormally, a senior investigator in the Office of Thrift Supervision, to open a parallel probe of Madison.

The thrift office has a larger staff and greater enforcement powers than the RTC; Mr. McCormally supervised the inquiry into a Denver savings and loan in which Neil Bush, President George Bush's son, was a principal. Mr. Fiske and the banking committees will obviously want to know why the Clinton administration told Mr. McCormally to go away.

□

Those are some of the policy questions that make Whitewater a weightier matter than the "bunch of foolishness" James Carville says it is. But there is one more reason why a lot of disinterested people are curious to learn more, and that is the strange behavior of the White House over the past few months.

If the White House has nothing to conceal, openness is the obvious antidote. But from the beginning the White House has been anything but open.

Files disappear from the late Vincent Foster's office, some of them related to Whitewater. Regulators appear for secret briefings. The president's wife and Vice President Al Gore spend days trying to block the appointment of a special prosecutor. Senior assistants are diverted from policy-making to damage control.

All this from a White House crowd that rode into Washington proclaiming a new era of candor. Throw in the resignations of Mr. Nussbaum and Mr. Hubbell and the questions begin to multiply and expand.

One is this: What is the White House trying to hide? That lends an undeniable piquancy to what will inevitably be a complex, drawn-out but throughly necessary inquiry.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00; Fax: Circ., 46.37.06.51; Adv., 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@eurokom.ie
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kronquhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-9222-1188. Fax: 852-9222-1190.
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Off-Camera, the Afghans' Agony Goes On

By Charles Norchi

NEW YORK — Bombs are raining on Afghan civilians. Since January, heavy fighting has been spreading across Afghanistan as a militant fundamentalist prime minister and a former Communist general wage war with a fundamentalist president.

This week, United Nations Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali will dispatch a newly appointed personal envoy to try to negotiate an end to the fighting.

The peace effort is long overdue. In Kabul, the Afghan capital, there are house searches, round-ups and rapes, many of them by former mujahidin — the "holy warriors" who fought the Soviet-backed Communist regime during the 1980s — who are allied with one faction or the other.

Militia fighters launch rockets behind a barricade of human corpses. A woman escapes her burning home, leaving behind the bodies of her husband and 4-year-old son.

A man flees his devastated house where 15 family members died, victims of mortar shells. As they try in vain to reach the Pakistani border, his 8-month-old baby freezes to death.

A fundamentalist commander throws 14 people from the roof of a mosque; they were praying incorrectly. Tens of thousands have fled Kabul for refugee camps in Pakistan.

But since January, Pakistan has turned away truckloads of desperate, hungry and shell-shocked Afghans at the border, and they are now camped outside the city of Jalalabad on a harsh, dry and windy plateau near the Khyber Pass.

Local Afghans trained by the United Nations are still removing thousands of land mines and unexploded shells from this desolate place.

Five years after the last Russian troops left, there is still a war in Afghanistan.

The human rights abuses are horrific. Unlike those in Sarajevo, they are not captured by television cameras. The Afghans have been victims of indiscriminate bombing, torture and mutilation.

Restrictions on the rights of women and on freedom of association and expression are on the rise; so is religious intolerance. Nearly 15 million land mines scattered throughout the country continue to maim and kill.

Afghanistan's prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, is an extremist and a dangerous opportunist who despises the West and for years has cracked the whip in the name of Allah. The United States, and other friends of Afghanistan, gave him that whip by arming the mujahidin, his allies, during the 1980s.

For the first time, Afghanistan is becoming fertile ground for the breeding and export of militant Islamic fundamentalism. It is the ideology of a desperate people, and the seeds of desperation are taking root. With the virtual breakdown of law and order, radical fundamentalist training camps have been flourishing.

As well as negotiating a solution to the conflict, the UN's new envoy needs to draw up a more complete long-term plan, including disarming irregular forces, creating a salaried Afghan army, stepping up operations to disarm the mines, building schools and hospitals and training Afghan human rights monitors.

Eventually, the United Nations should also sponsor free elections.

Afghans are victims of the games superpowers once played. Collectively we bear responsibility.

If something is not done to stop the killing, Afghanistan will only produce refugees, radical fundamentalists and terrorists.

Then surely, some day, Afghanistan will again be our war.

The writer is executive director of the International League for Human Rights. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Why Do North Korea's Neighbors Look So Calm?

By Philip Bowring

SEOUL — The big news this week from Northeast Asia is not the latest nuclear-tipped wrangling between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul. It is a series of visits involving leaders of the three most powerful East Asian nations. These visits say more about what is happening in the region than the overhyped scaremongering coming out of Washington, and indeed the Western press generally, over Kim Il Sung's nuclear program.

On Monday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa ends a three-day trip to China; back in Tokyo, he will greet the South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, who arrives Thursday. From Japan, Mr. Kim will go on to Beijing to see President Jiang Zemin.

But the headlines in the Western press have been about U.S. fleet movements, debate over sanctions, and a probable resumption of U.S.-South Korean military exercises. Such drum-beating must be music to the ears of Kim Il Sung, whose only card is to persuade the world that he is both more powerful and more irrational than he really is. The press reports strengthen his ability to bargain for aid and recognition.

In fact, Mr. Kim is an old man who fears the United States and South Korea. Meanwhile, the common interests of China, Japan and South Korea are growing by the day and are unlikely to be thrown off course by the North Korean nuclear issue.

So far, the cooler heads in the U.S. State Department recognize both the limits of Kim Il Sung's threat and the limits of what can be done about it. But there is no shortage of hawks comparing this issue to the Cuban missile crisis and thus challenging the backbone of the administration.

That is not to imply a lack of concern in Seoul or Tokyo about Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions. Kim Il Sung is not suicidal, but he has miscalculated before. President Kim of South Korea, like Mr. Hosokawa, will urge Beijing to try to persuade Pyongyang to desist. But China has probably gone as far as it can, short of supporting sanctions or joining a blockade against the North. That looks unlikely, particularly given the poor state of U.S.-China relations. Without Chinese support, sanctions against the impoverished and already isolated North would have limited effect.

For South Korea, Pyongyang's nuclear and missile development is not yet important enough to jeopardize its burgeoning economic relationship with China. Two-way trade is running at $10 billion a year. Korean investment in China is already $1 billion. This is mostly in light industry, but Korean giants are now studying large, long-term investments in cars, steel and infrastructure.

Cultural affinity and industrial complementarity outweigh any misgivings that Seoul may have over political stability in China or Beijing's attitude to Pyongyang.

Perhaps more important for Seoul, any mishandling of the nuclear issue could exacerbate South Korea's biggest future problem — the economic integration of the backward North. The sooner a sensible start can be made on helping the North, the better.

For China, the South presents a trade partner with which it has few recent quarrels, one which tries not to mix business and politics. It is also a useful counterweight to Japan.

China probably regards eventual Korean reunification as inevitable, and nothing to be feared. A strong Korea could be a useful ally.

Meanwhile, for a chaotic Russia, Korea is a useful partner. The tie may be practical rather than warm, but it is better than Russia's relationships with Japan and China. There are no territorial issues; trade is growing fast. President Kim will visit Moscow in June.

Japan has interests in developing ties with both China and Korea. It trails other nations in investing in China, but its deteriorating relations with America could change this. It will find a receptive audience in China.

Meanwhile, in Japan's relationship with Korea at least some of the ghosts of history have been exorcised by the advent of new leaders. Japan's colonial contempt for Koreans has turned to concern about Korean industrial prowess. But commercial rivalry is healthy enough and mutual interests are many. Both have global trading positions to be protected. And some Japanese, fearing the combination of labor, capital and skill supposedly represented by Greater China, see Korea as an ally in preventing ethnic Chinese economic domination of East Asia.

Ultimately the United States remains the guarantor of peace on the Korean Peninsula. It may be so until after reunification. Seoul cannot take it for granted or let its chauvinistic attitudes undermine the relationship.

But the United States also needs to recognize that the region is now more stable because of the better balance between the other powers. That is not to underestimate the dangers of arms races in East Asia and longer-term rivalries between a hegemonic China and Japan and the states bordering the South China Sea.

But for now, multipolarity is helping the stability of the Korean Peninsula, which explains why Seoul is so relaxed while headlines elsewhere suggest that it should be the most tense city on the planet.

International Herald Tribune.

Troubling Signs of a Sense of Cultural Superiority

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — As if Bill Clinton did not have enough to worry about, the U.S. president has brushed into a diplomatic hornet's nest that pits the urban American teenager's passion for graffiti against an Asian society's demand for conformity and rigid public order.

Singaporean Graffiti is not a movie about rock and roll music in Asia. It is a story about an exaggerated law and order reflex in a multiethnic city-state that fears for its physical and cultural survival. That reflex has inflicted a draconian punishment on Michael Fay, 18, of Dayton, Ohio.

But the drama surrounding Mr. Fay also reflects the continuing sense of cultural superiority many Asians (Chinese in particular) feel toward many foreign nations (America in particular). And it contains echoes of the newly ominous clash between China and the United States over human rights.

The acts of vandalism of which Mr. Fay has been convicted represent appalling and dangerous behavior in straitlaced Singapore, which smugly covets the prosperity and calm it has achieved after the destruction of World War II and the Malay guerrilla campaign. The authorities decided to make Mr. Fay a horrible example. He was sentenced to six lashes on the buttocks with a moistened rattan cane, four months in prison and a $2,230 fine.

The colonial-era form of flogging, administered by an official trained in martial arts using a half-inch (1.2 centimeters) thick cane, leaves permanent scars and frequently throws prisoners into shock.

The United States has registered a "strong protest." Mr. Clinton termed Mr. Fay's punishment "extreme" and is seeking clemency for the youth. Other U.S. officials said that Washington would react sharply if the flogging was carried out.

In a confession that he subsequently said was coerced and false, Mr. Fay admitted to spray-painting 18 cars, throwing eggs at and switching license plates on other vehicles.

In a society that frowns on chewing gum in public and bans foreign newspapers that question minor aspects of the Singaporean way of life, these acts stirred outrage.

"We do not have a situation where acts of vandalism are commonplace, as in cities like New York, where even police cars are not spared the acts of vandals," the Singapore Home Affairs Ministry said in a statement that vigorously defended the sentence.

But more is being expressed in such statements, and the flogging sentence itself, than a determination to let car owners and insurers sleep soundly at night in Singapore. In ways that make France's resistance to American cultural imperialism so much fun and games (which it is), Asian countries are assertively challenging the encroachment of an emerging global culture on their traditional mores.

It is possible to make too much of the clash of civilizations and cultures as the root of complex economic, strategic and political struggles. Theories that future world wars will spring inevitably from cultural differences do so.

By HENG in Lianhe Zaobao (Singapore). CAW Syndicate.

But it is more usual to underestimate the impact of culture and world history on international conflicts. In looking at this problem with Singapore, it is not incidental that this city-state at the tip of the Malay Peninsula is essentially ruled and regulated by ethnic Chinese citizens who have not totally lost the Han emperors' disdain for non-Han cultures.

The neighborly disdain of the Han for Mongols, Malays and Russians now extends further afield. Secretary of State Warren Christopher no doubt was viewed as one in a long line of powerful but loathsome barbarians come to Beijing to meddle in China's affairs. Communist, post-Communist or whatever, cultural superiority survives as a mainspring from the Middle Kingdom's dealings with the outside world.

That reality is why much of the U.S. business community's criticism of the Clinton administration for pressing the Chinese on human rights is so misguided. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher are absolutely right when they insist that they are not trying to impose American standards of behavior on the Chinese.

The reality is that the Chinese are arrogantly insisting that they do not have to observe even the bare minimums of international (not American) standards of civilized behavior.. A Chinese social rebel acting as Michael Fay allegedly has would probably not have been caned in Beijing, but shot through the head, with his family receiving the bill for the bullet that killed him (a favorite gesture of the current regime).

I have my problems with the now murky Clinton approach to China, as I outlined in a recent column *(IHT, March 16)*. But it is unhelpful and dishonest for American business or anyone else to pretend that this conflict is about American political or cultural imperialism. This conflict revolves around thousands of years of institutionalized racism practiced by Chinese leaders, from the emperors to the chairman's commissars.

The Washington Post.

Now Let the Whitewater Show Begin

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Let the hearings begin, and try not to be distracted by the sideshow.

There are flim-flammers and exhibitionists and freak shows aplenty under the big top called Whitewater, a hyper-charged convergence of movers and shakers from the Ozarks with the power elite of the Washington Beltway.

The New York Times tells us about a Mr. Bone, "who was known as Red," a professional poker player who served as Hillary Rodham Clinton's broker as she speculated in cattle futures. And there is Senator Alfonse D'Amato, a born-again ethics maven who has made a big splash as a pitchman whipping up interest in Whitewater with specious references to Watergate.

Everyone is pointing fingers. President Bill Clinton lost his cool in Boston over the fact that the Republicans are treating him so badly. At a $1,000-a-plate dinner on Monday, he pounded a lectern with his fist as he angrily asked, "Why ... are we confronted in this administration with an opposition party that just stands up and says, 'No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no'?"

The sharks in the Republican congressional delegation do seem to be perpetually chortling over the Clintons' discomfort. Others are less discreet. Rachel Abrams, the wife of former Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams, who was convicted of perjury in the Iran-Contra scandal, wrote in The Washington Times that she understood the pain the Clintons must be enduring and the difficulty they must have sleeping. She then added, "I know all this and the thought of it makes me happy."

The press is demanding to know why the administration acts as if it were hiding something, and reporters are rooting about wildly to find out what that something might be.

And so, hearings. Once they get under way, somewhere amid the histrionics and the shenanigans, the stonewalling and the obfuscation, some truths should emerge about the widespread and corrosive relationships between powerful government officials and powerful private interests. That is the essential problem of Whitewater, and one of the essential problems of government.

Representative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican, is eloquent on this. Using the savings-and-loan debacle as an illustration, he said: "Alleged defenders of the little guy in American politics found themselves advancing the interests of a small number of owners of financial institutions which were run as private piggy banks for insiders. The intertwining of greed and ambition turned democratic values upside down."

At the moment the interests of the Clintons and of the public conflict. Bill and Hillary Clinton do not want to be embarrassed, or worse, by revelations about Whitewater. They say they have done nothing wrong, and that may be true. But Americans need to know that their government represents them, and not some cabal of big money interests and political insiders. Whitewater is about more than criminal wrongdoing. It is about whether Americans can trust the president and the first lady.

If the Clintons come out of the hearings with minor bruises, they will be able to move ahead with renewed vigor, and the press and the Republicans will look foolish. If the Clintons do not come out of this in good shape, the crisis of confidence in government will be enormous. Either way, let the hearings begin.

The New York Times.

Someone Tell the Pentagon

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The new Clinton Pentagon is reverting to an old alarm — the Russians are coming — to sell its defense program. It is doing so in the absence of a showing that, in the classical military sense, the Russians are coming at all. While the American military groans of being a few billion underfunded, the Russian military is truly straitened. Its new budget of $22 billion, less than half of what would keep it even with last year, is less than a tenth of the American level. Its future is bleak beyond American imagining.

A year ago, Les Aspin, then the U.S. defense chief, was noting that Russia might go "ultranationalistic, hostile and authoritarian." But he drew no hard political conclusions from it. Now Mr. Aspin's successor, William Perry, has hooked on to the undeniably souring Moscow political climate as an argument for the administration's military purposes.

In a speech March 14, Mr. Perry said that Russia could yet emerge "as an authoritarian, militaristic, imperialistic nation, hostile to the West." He added, "In such a situation, we could indeed see a renewal of some new version of the old Cold War, Russia without the Warsaw Pact but still with a formidable nuclear arsenal."

On the premise that this prospect can be avoided, the Pentagon is pushing a variety of cooperative security programs — weapons dismantlement, nonproliferation, safety, communication — designed in the first instance to reduce the nuclear threat. The Perry signature is a heavier emphasis on a strategy of "hedges" against a worst-case outcome in Moscow.

One American hedge is to slow the pace of strategic arms reductions under START-2 to the pace of Russian reductions, even while continuing unilateral reductions of less modern systems under START-1.

The "most important" hedge is the American defense program. Some spending items, concedes Mr. Perry, "cannot be justified by the current threats we see in the world today. And when I defend our budget in Congress, I am asked ... how can we justify spending for threats that do not now exist. And the answer to that, basically, is some military capabilities have such a long lead time that we have to spend money on them now even though we don't need them right away if we think there's some plausible possibility of needing them five or 10 years in the future."

Research and development constitutes one such item. Another is maintenance of "a minimum essential defense industrial infrastructure," particularly for nuclear weapons. Certain weapons are on the list — nuclear submarines, Trident missiles and tank improvements — to, again, keep the industrial base warm.

R&D, an industrial base, production capabilities: The experts will, one hopes, argue out the details. The rest of us are left to mull over the urgency of defense insurance when, as Mr. Perry acknowledges in regard to the submarines, "the current threat and our current replacement needs don't justify building new submarines until the year 2000."

A Russian military threat is being invoked rather arbitrarily. Is there not a more straightforward and contemporary way to make defense decisions? That Russia's reformers are on the defensive is undisputed. The climate is indeed sour. Russian diplomacy is visibly becoming more assertive.

But there are brighter as well as darker colors on the Russian scene. No single outcome is ordained. Russian foreign policy has its imperial aspect, but in the conspicuous instance of Yugoslavia it is proving responsive to Western concerns, and on the sensitive issue of Latvia it is shaping up, too.

Mr. Perry does not address the central matter of how the Russian military might manage to survive and reverse, in a form threatening American interests, the continuing decimation of its industrial base as well as of its uniformed forces. He makes a case for a vigorous and realistic American diplomacy, but not for greater American military power with which to contend against a Russia again conducting "an antagonistic global rivalry."

In short, the United States may face an irregular pattern of Russian cooperation and competition in global diplomacy, but signs are lacking that it faces a drive by the Russian military to expand Russian influence beyond the gray areas of the "near abroad" — the non-Russian parts of the old Soviet Union. The United States needs a defense force suited to the real world — no less, no more.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: An Imperial Bet

BERLIN — At the last Parliamentary dinner at Count Caprivi's palace. His Majesty expressed the conviction that the Russian Commercial Treaty would find a majority in the Reichstag. This view Baron von Stumm, the German "Iron King," combated in the most decided manner. The Emperor then called out in his impulsive way, "Will you bet a dinner?" "Done!" And it was arranged that the loser should pay a dinner for the company. A few days later the treaty passed the Reichstag. The "Iron King" of course paid the bet and treated the Emperor and his friends to a sumptuous meal.

1919: Cleaning Up Paris

PARIS — Owing to frequent complaints made by Parisians residing in the Montparnasse district, the police last night [March 20] started a cleaning-up campaign and raided a number of saloons, arresting many suspects. One place visited by the Paris police officials, who were assisted by American detectives, was the Café du Dome, in the boulevard Montparnasse, formerly a favorite resort of American art students. Here the authorities scrutinized the papers of 200 persons, 150 of whom were foreigners. Among the individuals arrested were 4 Russians.

1944: Vichyite Executed

ALGIERS — [From our New York edition:] Pierre Pucheu, onetime Vichy Minister of the Interior, was executed here at dawn today [March 20] by a firing squad, in accordance with the verdict of a special military tribunal which nine days ago found him guilty of collusion with the enemy in serving in the Vichy regime. It was the first execution by the French Committee of National Liberation government headed by General Charles de Gaulle, of a member of the Vichy government and collaborationist with the Germans.

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COMPAQ AND MICROSOFT. THE CONNECTION THAT'S MAKING "PLUG AND PLAY" A REALITY.

Just about everyone who's ever used a computer has experienced the same thought : Wouldn't it be great if setting up or upgrading your machine was as easy as turning it on ? The idea is called "Plug and Play". People have been talking about it for years. But now, an ongoing partnership between Compaq and Microsoft , working with other industry leaders, is actually making it happen. Plug and Play is the result of some very fresh thinking in both hardware and software - an accomplishment that tapped the combined engineering expertise of both companies. Together, Compaq computers and the next version of the Microsoft® Windows™ operating system (code-named Chicago) will deliver the long-promised benefits of true Plug and Play : easy setup, easy expansion and easy connection to peripherals. Which means no more configuration headaches. No more hidden switches, cryptic codes or mystery. Even today, Compaq is shipping computers that will take full advantage of Plug and Play technology as soon as the forthcoming version of Windows is available. So the Compaq &Windows combination will quickly become the standard for Plug and Play computing. A welcome reassurance for people who buy computers.

COMPAQ Microsoft®

SHOWS THE WAY

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 18

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Tsy Dc	7	96	100½	6.79	+49
Abbey Tsy Feb	6¾	04	92.688	7.93	+30
Abbey Tsy Jul	7½	98	106½	7.37	+48
Adb Mr	7¾	98	107½	7.26	+34
Alberta Pr Aug	10¾	94	101¾	5.37	+52
Alberta Pr Feb	7¾	98	107¾	6.38	+47
Alberta Pr Oct	7¾	05	94¼	8.02	+34
Asfinag	8½	03	103¾	7.97	+37
Asfinag Mr	10¼	01	112½	7.74	+34
Auer Ctrl Bk	9	97	105	7.08	+47
Austria May	9¼	02	106¼	8.03	+47
Austria Mr	7¾	03	100¾	7.27	+49
Bab O/S Sa	7¼	99	99¾	7.40	+31
Barc Corp Aug	6¾	97	98½	6.90	+30
Bayer Vere	8	98	103	7.10	+30
Bayer Vere Dc	7¼	98	99¾	7.29	+31
Bayer Vere Jul	7¼	99	98¾	7.38	+39
Bcv Hyp Jul	7¾	98	100½	7.25	+36
Bcv Hyp Nov	7	98	97½	7.21	+38
Bcv Hyp Sep	6¾	98	100¼	6.68	+30
Bell Can	10¾	96	107¾	6.85	+76
Bell Can Apr	7¾	98	101.050	7.56	+72
Bell Can Jun	12¾	00	126½	8.11	+67
Bell Can Jun	8½	03	100¾	8.39	+78
Bell Can May	9¾	06	103¾	8.89	+120
Bell Can E Jul	9¾	97	104¾	7.33	+77
Bell Can E Jul	10¾	99	111½	7.95	+88
Bell Can E Mr	8	98	101½	7.53	+72
Bell Can S Nov	9¾	96	105½	6.97	+71
Bell Can E Oct	10¾	94	115½	8.58	+93
Bell Cdn	9¾	94	105¾	6.87	+63
Bk Mont May	8½	96	103¾	6.55	+52
Bk Montrl Oct	10¾	96	108.250	6.76	+56
Bmw Fin	10¼	95	104¾	6.06	+45
Bng Bk Aug	7¾	00	99¼	7.72	+65
Bnp Aug	10¼	94	101½	5.79	+71
Bnp Aug	6¾	97	98½	6.88	+38
Bnp Apr	7¾	03	97¾	8.30	+60
Bnp Dc	9¾	97	103¾	6.34	+57
Bnp Feb	8	97	102¾	7.17	+44
Bnp Jul	7¾	97	101¾	7.17	+44
Bnp Mar	7¾	03	97¾	8.13	+60
Bnp Nov	7¾	97	101¾	7.17	+44
Bnp Oct	7¾	03	97¾	8.13	+60
Bnp Sep	6¾	95	100¾	5.61	+41
Bpi Int Fin	7¾	98	100¾	6.86	+49
Dal Bk	7¾	98	103¾	7.06	+26
Dal Bk Nov	6½	96	100¾	6.27	+37
Dpm Mar	10¾	96	110½	6.88	+69
Eird Feb	8¾	03	102¾	7.94	+34
Ebrd Mr	7¾	98	100¾	7.09	+27
Ecsc Aug	10	95	105.000	6.01	+51
Edc Dc	5	97	94¼	6.77	+5
Edc Feb	n.a.	96	89	6.30	+37
Edc Mr	7½	96	102¾	6.28	+34
Edc Mr	7	98	99¼	7.32	+41
Edf Feb	7¾	98	101¾	7.34	+45
Edf Jun	10¾	95	104½	5.78	+38
Edf Sep	9¾	99	109¾	7.91	+41
Elb	9	96	105¾	6.56	+39
Elb	12	95	106¾	6.68	+41
Elb Apr	7¾	03	99.020	7.90	+36
Elb Dc	7	98	99¾	7.07	+40
Elb Feb	7¾	98	100¾	7.19	+40
Elb Jan	9	96	105¾	6.37	+30
Elb Jan	11¾	01	118¾	8.68	+24
Elb Jul	9¾	02	110½	8.04	+46
Elb Mr	10¾	98	110¾	6.90	+7
Elb Mr	7½	00	100¾	7.46	+26
Elb Nov	4	97	102¾	3.37	+42
Elb Sep	6¾	00	96	7.41	+12
Eksport Aus	10¾	94	101¾	5.53	+46
Eksport Nov	7¾	97	102	7.08	+40
El Pwr Jun	8¾	97	105½	6.25	+24
El Pwr Sep	10¾	94	117½	7.30	+39
Euroftma	10¾	96	108¾	6.46	+40
Euroftma Apr	7¾	98	99¾	7.19	+35
Euroftma Feb	7¾	98	101½	6.66	+35
Euroftma Jul	10¾	94	111¾	7.35	+48
Euroftma Mr	7	03	94½	7.84	+22
Euroftma A	6½	95	100¾	5.85	+41
Exim bk Dc	8¾	97	104¾	6.02	+37
Exim bk Oct	7¾	02	99.850	7.90	+31
Fbdb Dc	7¼	98	101½	6.66	+35
F.E.K. Aor	10¾	95	104¾	5.76	+61
F.E.K. Feb	10¾	94	107¾	6.68	+61
F.E.K. Aug	6¾	96	99¾	6.82	+66
F.E.K. Dc	8¾	93	103¾	6.40	+61
F.E.K. Feb	7¾	98	101¾	7.39	+60
F.E.K. Oct	7¾	98	100¾	7.52	+66
Fin Ex Crd	n.a.	97	82¾	6.96	+63
Finland Dc	9	98	105¾	7.49	+51
Ford Cr Mr	10¾	96	107¾	6.28	+40
Ford Cr Aug	11	96	108¾	6.35	+42
Ford M Cr Oct	10¾	94	102¾	5.74	+46
FordCan Jul	8	98	101¾	7.64	+77
FordCan Jun	13¾	98	136	7.66	+77
FordCan Nov	8¾	96	106	7.64	+77
Gcc Oct	12¾	94	104½	5.71	+63
Gec Mr	7¾	98	101¾	6.22	+28
Gec Cda Jul	7	98	98¾	7.24	+39
Gec Cde Nov	7¾	98	99¾	7.43	+47
Gecc	6	99	95	7.08	-4
Gecc Aug	6½	96	100	6.48	+32
Gecc Apr	10¾	98	109¾	7.40	+56
Gecc Dc	11¼	95	107¾	6.35	+56
Gecc Dc	8½	97	105¾	6.43	+62
Gecc Dc	7	98	99¾	6.61	+29
Gecc Jul	12½	95	107½	5.88	+52
Gecc Jun	10	96	104¾	6.24	+42
Gecc Jun	8	97	102¾	6.96	+42
Gecc Jun	8	98	100	7.07	+30
Gecc Mr	10¼	97	108½	6.85	+45
Gecc May	7	97	100¾	6.89	+40
Gecc Mtn	7¾	98	100.096	7.34	+55
Gecc Nov	9	97	104¾	7.47	+76
Gecc Nov	6¾	98	97	7.15	+19
Gecc Oct	10¾	94	102¾	5.37	+49
Gecc Sep	10	96	107	6.76	+59
Gecc Sep	6¾	97	98¾	6.76	+17
Gm Corp Jul	10¾	95	108	9.91	+733
GMAC Feb	9	97	100¾	8.98	+90
GMAC Cda Apr	11¾	94	100¾	5.98	+80
GMAC Cda Aug	10	95	104¾	5.91	+85
GMAC Dec	7	99	96	7.98	+84
GMAC Cda Sep	11¾	95	107¾	6.31	+78
GMAC Cda Sep	7¾	97	101¾	7.47	+66
Guinn Plc Oct	9¾	98	102½	7.27	+66
Helsba Fin Feb	6¾	04	91¾	7.80	+17
Iadb Aug	10¾	96	108¾	6.58	+42
Iadb Jun	9	97	105¾	6.80	+43
Iadb Nov	7¼	99	99¾	7.85	+49
Ibm Cda Apr	11¾	94	100¾	5.53	+25
Ibm Cda Jan	11	96	106¾	6.36	+75
Ibm Cda May	13½	95	107	6.01	+70
Ibm Cda Dc	11¾	95	107	6.41	+69
Ibm Cda Sep	10	96	106¾	7.11	+93
Ibm Intl Dc	8¾	96	102¾	7.08	+77
Ibm Intl Mr	6¾	98	97¾	7.16	+77
Ibrd	9	96	105¾	6.37	+30
Ibrd	8¾	03	101¾	7.93	+35
Ibrd Apr	6¾	98	98½	7.18	+35
Ibrd Jul	10½	99	112¾	7.17	+44
Ibrd May	13¾	95	108¾	5.67	+39
Ibrd May	n.a.	96	87¾	5.68	+40
Ibrd Mr	7¾	98	101¾	7.34	+45
Ibrd Nov	11½	95	108¾	6.13	+41
Ibrd Oct	11	94	102¾	5.51	+41
Ibrd Oct	6¾	98	98¾	7.18	+43
Ibrd Sep	6	98	103¾	5.57	+40
Ic Aug	7¾	98	101¾	7.40	+48
Jap Hshw Sep	7¾	03	99¾	8.01	+63
Jdb Jul	12½	95	107½	5.75	+50
Jbc Mr	8½	03	103	8.01	+62
Jam Usa Mr	6¾	04	93¾	7.94	+63
Kansai Air Jul	8	98	104¾	6.60	+50
Kansai Ele Dc	6¾	98	104¾	6.81	+50
Kellogg Oct	6¾	98	96½	7.17	+22
Kfw Intl Feb	7¾	98	101¾	7.21	+41
Kfw Intl Aug	11½	95	107½	5.93	+44
Kfw Intl Feb	6½	04	91½	7.77	+14
Kfw Intl Mr	8¾	97	104½	6.45	+35
Kfw Intl Mr	7¾	03	101½	7.44	+35
Kfw Intl Nov	12	95	108½	6.03	+46
Kfw Intl May	6	97	97½	6.81	+13
Kfw Intl Oct	10¾	01	111¾	6.13	+41
Lbb Apr	10¾	96	110½	6.37	+39
Ldb Fin May	7	97	100½	6.81	+33
Macs Can May	10½	96	106½	6.70	+67
Manitoba	9¾	98	107¾	7.46	+74
Merbank Sep	9¾	98	104¾	6.45	+37
Mel Toronto	8¾	97	104¾	6.57	+30
Minnesota Oct	6½	98	97¾	7.25	+30
Mobil Aust May	10¾	94	104½	5.47	+37
Mobil Can	9¾	98	100	7.61	+47
Mobil Can Jan	8¾	96	102¾	7.36	+50
Mobil Can May	9	97	102½	6.96	+47
Mobil Nz Feb	9¾	97	101¾	7.34	+50
Montre Dc	9	02	102¾	8.53	+64
Montre Tst Feb	10¾	98	108¾	8.33	+156
Montreal	11	96	107.050	6.67	+65
Montreal Feb	9	97	100¾	7.51	+113
Montreal May	11½	95	106	5.92	+65
Montreal Mr	9	03	102¾	8.62	+102
Montrl D Vil	10½	95	112	5.44	+57
Mtgbk Dept Apr	7¾	98	100½	7.25	+41
N Brnswk	11¾	95	106¾	5.90	+61
N Brunsw Feb	16¾	01	114¾	7.88	+58
N Brunsw Jan	9¾	98	104¾	6.67	+39
N Brunsw May	9¾	98	106¾	7.44	+61
N Brunsw Mr	9¾	03	104¾	8.13	+57
N Brunsw Nov	16½	98	112¾	8.00	+100
N Brunsw Sep	10¾	98	107¾	7.46	+58
N Zealnd Dc	6¼	98	99¾	6.38	+28
N Zealnd Jun	10¾	95	104¾	5.94	+46
Nat Inv Bk Jul	7¾	98	100¾	7.27	+37
Natwest Us Mr	10¾	94	100.050	5.33	+25
Nbc Nov	9¾	96	106½	6.94	+68
Nestle Hld Oct	6¾	98	96¾	7.11	+16
Nlloundld Jul	9¾	98	104½	7.82	+72
Nlloundld May	8¾	03	100¾	8.60	+99
Nlb Feb	7¾	98	101½	7.57	+50
Nlb Mr	7½	98	100¾	7.27	+46
Nlb Sep	n.a.	94	85½	6.68	+42
Norway Feb	7¾	03	99¾	7.25	+44
Norway Jan	8¾	03	102¾	8.00	+41
Norway Oct	7¼	98	99¾	7.46	+38
Nova Sl	11¾	95	102	5.63	+55
Nt T Aug	10¾	96	108½	6.68	+52
Nt T Jun	8½	97	104¾	6.81	+59
Nt T Jun	7¼	98	99¾	7.23	+45
Nt T Mr	10¾	01	112¾	7.55	+47
Nt T Oct	10¾	99	111¾	7.57	+44
Okb Aug	11¾	95	107½	5.92	+44
Okb Dc	8½	97	104¾	7.04	+29
Okb Jul	10¾	99	111¾	7.48	+41
Okb Jun	9	02	105¾	8.03	+46
Okb May	9	97	106¾	6.74	+25
Ont Hydro Mr	10¾	99	111½	7.53	+44
Ontario Pr Apr	10¾	96	106¾	6.59	+52
Ontario Pr Apr	16¾	98	108¾	7.40	+56
Ontario Pr Dc	7¾	03	94¾	8.26	+76
Ontario Pr Feb	7½	98	100¾	8.69	+67
Ontario Pr Jul	10¾	98	111¾	7.45	+56
Ontario Pr Mr	8	03	99	8.52	+72
Ontario Pr Oct	9¾	01	109¾	8.48	+54
Ontario Pr Sep	10	96	107¾	6.80	+46
Ontario Pr Sep	7¾	05	93¾	8.16	+49
Osaka Gas Oct	10¾	96	107¾	6.72	+51
Ottawa Jan	10¾	03	101¾	8.22	+42
Ottawa Reg Mr	9¾	03	101¾	8.22	+42
Peel Memic Oct	9¾	01	111½	7.59	+47
Procter Aug	10¾	01	114½	8.14	+46
Prud Fund Dc	8¾	95	103	6.34	+55
Prud Fund	10	96	106½	6.63	+61
Prud Fund	9¾	97	105¾	6.97	+51
Prud Fund Oct	10	96	106¾	6.91	+100
Psk Aug	10¾	01	116¾	7.76	+219
Queb Hyd Apr	9	97	103¾	7.53	+107
Queb Hyd Feb	11	99	113¾	7.57	+57
Queb Hyd Jul	9¼	96	105¾	6.80	+67
Queb Hyd Jun	7	94	97¼	6.45	+62
Queb Hyd May	10¼	95	104½	5.83	+61
Queb Hyd May	9¾	01	109¾	8.13	+76
Queb Hyd Mr	10¾	01	113¾	8.05	+66
Queb Hyd Oct	11¼	00	116¾	8.18	+67
Quebec Apr	10½	96	108¾	6.76	+70
Quebec Aug	11¼	00	116¾	8.18	+76
Quebec Dc	7½	03	94¾	8.44	+62
Quebec Feb	6¾	00	102¾	7.59	+62
Quebec Feb	8¾	98	104¾	5.45	+57
Quebec Jun	12	95	109¾	5.65	+57
Quebec Nov	10½	96	110½	7.25	+78
Quebec Nov	9¾	96	105¾	6.77	+77
Quebec Oct	9	97	105	6.99	+64
Quebec Oct	9¾	98	103¾	8.34	+47
Robbnk Jun	8¾	96	104¾	6.22	+30
Robbnk May	7	97	100¾	6.92	+43
Robbnk Mr	7¾	98	100¾	7.17	+43
Rbc Jan	7¾	97	103½	6.89	+56
Sofo Oct	7¾	03	94¾	8.16	+54
Stob Dc	8	97	102.000	7.63	+47
Sbsc	10	95	104.050	5.73	+60
Sears Can May	11	99	110¾	8.69	+164
Secy Oct	7¾	02	96½	8.44	+68
Sek Apr	9¾	98	104¾	7.09	+50
Sek Aug	8	98	102½	7.32	+40
Sek	n.a.	97	66½	7.72	+62
Shell Can May	9	98	100¾	8.29	+54
Shell Can Oct	11¾	95	107¾	6.22	+54
Smithk Apr	9	97	103½	7.42	+97
Snd Sep	6¾	97	99¾	6.88	+19
Socgen Tsr Jul	10¾	95	104¾	5.97	+61
Sase	10¾	96	107¾	6.58	+52
Sace Aug	8¾	03	97	8.59	+98
Sace Jul	7	02	103¾	8.45	+88
Sd Bk New Sep	7¾	03	99¾	8.09	+70
Stockholm Jul	10¾	96	107½	6.44	+52
Stockholm Oct	9¾	98	97¾	7.41	+47
Sudwest Aug	6½	97	98¾	6.89	+29
Sweden	6¾	98	100¾	6.67	+29
Sweden Dc	8	98	99¾	8.09	+52
Sweden Jun	10¾	98	111¾	7.38	+51
Sweden May	8	03	100¾	7.97	+37
Sweden Oct	7½	97	102¾	6.88	+30
Tap Aug	7¾	97	102¾	6.76	+46
Tap Dc	10¾	96	109¾	6.76	+46
Tap Jun	10½	01	113¾	7.89	+45
TMCC Aug	11¾	95	107½	6.03	+54
TMCC Dc	8	95	102¾	6.37	+55
TMCC Dc	9	97	105½	7.27	+55
TMCC Jul	8	96	100.050	6.50	+48
TMCC Oct	10¾	94	105½	5.53	+45
TMCC Oct	9¾	95	105	6.30	+59
Tordom Jun	11	94	101.050	5.64	+54
Tordom Mm	4	95	97	6.09	+49
Tordom Oct	10¾	94	102¾	5.60	+52
Toronto Feb	11	99	113¾	7.67	+44
Toronto Jul	10¾	95	105¾	5.83	+44
Toronto May	9¾	02	106¾	8.19	+62
Toronto Mr	8¾	03	102¾	8.17	+57
Total Sa Jun	10½	96	107¾	6.91	+63
Toyota Jun	10¾	96	108	6.66	+47
Toyota Cn Jan	7¾	98	100½	6.99	+12
Toyota May	9	97	105¾	7.05	+56
Toyota Cn Mr	6¾	98	98½	7.21	+30
Ubs Aust Sep	6¼	97	97¾	6.93	+31
Ubs Fin Sep	10	94	101¾	5.48	+32
Vansav Aug	10¾	96	108½	6.24	+29
Vasw	10¾	01	114¾	7.94	+50
Vanuver	11¾	95	105¾	5.68	+60
Vtesto Mr	7¾	98	100¾	7.19	+38
Vtl De Mont	11¾	96	107¾	6.92	+77
Vtl Mont	10¾	98	110.050	7.85	+77
Vw Intl Jun	10¾	95	104½	6.01	+72
Westdt Cur Sep	10¾	95	106¾	7.14	+69
Westlb Intl	n.a.	96	100¾	6.74	+29
Winnipeg May	8½	03	101	8.33	+72
Zion Aust May	7¾	98	100½	7.11	+26
Zlb Bk Feb	6¾	96	100½	6.35	+47

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Nat Aug	10¾	95	104¾	6.33	+49
Abbey Natl Sep	9¾	96	106.050	6.50	+49
Ali Nippon Apr	9	95	101¾	6.93	+100
Ashtons Oct	10¾	95	105¾	6.24	+30
Austria Mr	7½	94	99¾	90.59	8422
Austria Nov	9¾	94	101½	6.13	+35
Bca Di Rom Jul	9¾	94	100½	6.73	+51
Belgium Mr	9¾	96	105¾	6.34	+30
Belgium Mr	9¾	96	105½	6.12	+17
Bilsp Feb	9¾	96	105¾	6.12	+17
Bfce May	9	99	109¾	6.66	+34
Big Lux Aug	9¾	96	103.072	6.53	+69
Bhf Fin Nov	9¾	96	105¾	6.62	+59
Bk Greece May	10¾	98	103¾	8.60	+120
Bk Helsinki Mr	9	96	101¾	8.30	+225
Bng Bk Apr	8¾	97	105¾	6.48	+39
Bnl Apr	7¾	94	100.004	5.85	+30
Bnp Aug	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Caripla Oct	7¾	95	101¾	6.39	+45
Cbl Feb	7¾	93	101¾	6.33	+45
Cbl Mar	7¾	93	101¾	6.33	+45
Cbl Nov	7¾	93	101¾	6.33	+45
Cbl Oct	7¾	93	101¾	6.33	+45
Cbl Sep	7¾	93	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Aug	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Dc	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Jul	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Jun	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Mr	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb May	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Nov	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Oct	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Ccb Sep	8¾	95	101¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Aug	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Dc	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Jul	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Jun	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Mr	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc May	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Nov	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Oct	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdc Sep	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Aug	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Dc	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Jul	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Jun	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Mr	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf May	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Nov	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Oct	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Sep	8¾	95	100	8.23	+189
Cdf Aug	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Dc	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Jul	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Jun	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Mr	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf May	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Nov	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf Oct	10	97	105¾	6.33	+45
Cdf

هكذا من الأصل

CAPITAL MARKETS

U.S. Rate Rise Prospects Keep Investors on Hold

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Investors are in no hurry to return to bond markets. The month-long rout continues to drive up long-term yields, which now stand between a half to 1.3 percentage points higher than at the start of the year and show no signs of stabilizing. This week promises to be an especially nervous one because the Federal Reserve Board is expected to raise short-term rates on Tuesday.

The size of the increase is moot. Most analysts expect a quarter-point increase, which would lift the cost of overnight funds to 3.5 percent, but there is heavy speculation that the next increase could be a half-point. At J. P. Morgan & Co. and Salomon Brothers Inc., the betting is 25 basis points on Tuesday and another quarter-point within a few weeks, when data to be released in early April *confirm that the U.S. recovery* remains robust.

The only paper attracting interest is floating-rate notes.

The bigger question is how financial markets will react. No increase at all could undermine the outlook for inflation in the United States and abroad, said John Lipsky, of Salomon Brothers in New York. But a half-point increase coupled with a rise in the discount rate could unsettle markets and be interpreted as an admission that the Fed's pre-emptive strategy is in trouble, analysts at J. P. Morgan said.

How much of the next increase is already priced into the market remains to be seen, although analysts said they thought a quarter-point rise was fully discounted and unlikely to create a sell-off in the bond markets.

But investors nursing large losses are in no mood to try to guess and are on the sidelines. The only paper attracting interest is floating-rate notes that offer maximum protection against rising rates because coupons are reset at regular three- or six-month intervals.

New Zealand's sale of $1 billion in five-year floating-rate notes last week drew enthusiastic response. The yield was set ⅛ point, or 12.5 basis points, below the three-month London interbank offered rate, but because the paper was offered at a modest discount, the return to investors is eight basis points below LIBOR — or slightly more than could be earned depositing money at a bank.

Petroleós Mexicanos, the Mexican state-owned oil company known as Pemex, raised $400 million equally divided between a classic five-year floating-rate note with interest set at 85 basis points over three-month LIBOR and a five-year structured loan. The loan, known as a corridor floater, pays interest of 205 basis points over three-month LIBOR, as long as the interbank rate remains within a fixed parameter. If LIBOR moves beyond the established range, no interest is paid.

Such corridor floaters are not unique. What is new in this

See BONDS, Page 11

U.S. Mutual Fund Risks Get Riskier

By Brett D. Fromson
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The great mutual fund boom of the 1990s has transformed the U.S. financial system, producing economic and political consequences as unpredictable as they are powerful, financial analysts said.

Mutual funds have emerged not only as drivers of the securities markets, but also as aggressive competitors of commercial banks, the traditional repositories of household wealth and suppliers of capital to business.

Many small investors have shifted their money from banks into mutual funds because of low interest rates that have reduced the annual returns on savings accounts to less than 3 percent.

The ramifications of mutual fund mania worry David D. Hale, chief economist at Kemper Corp., an insurance and mutual fund company based in Chicago. "This is a great experiment," Mr. Hale said. "We have never had a financial system like this before. We don't know what it will mean."

Henry Kaufman, the economist, said the shift of individual investors into mutual funds raises a number of provocative questions about financial regulatory policy and the future stability of the financial markets.

"The growth of mutual funds entails greater financial risks and eventually greater economic risks," Mr. Kaufman said.

In addition, Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Hale said the proliferation of mutual funds was politically significant.

"American politicians have not yet fully grasped the significance of this development because the financial markets have been in a steady bull market since the end of the Gulf War three years ago," Mr. Hale said. "But by the time of the next presidential election, the performance of the bond and stock markets could become more important political variables than at any other time in American history."

While a transfer of investments from federally insured bank deposits to uninsured mutual funds has been taking place over the past two decades, the pace of change has quickened dramatically in recent years.

Mutual funds now control about $2 trillion, equal to about 85 percent of bank deposits. In the early 1980s, funds had only 10 percent as much as banks.

According to fund industry studies, about 28 percent of U.S. households own mutual

See MUTUAL, Page 11

Schwab Makes It Easy to Get In — And Out

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Charles Schwab is at it again.

In the last 18 months, Mr. Schwab, the discount broker who brought low prices to Wall Street, has set on a new target: mutual funds. His weapon of choice is One Source — a financial Wal-Mart that enables investors to trade funds as easily as stocks.

With one phone call, investors can bypass big fund companies like Fidelity Investment Co. and Merrill Lynch & Co. and buy nearly 250 no-load funds from Charles Schwab Corp. Not only is this more convenient than the often chaotic way that funds are sold, it can be cheaper, too.

For the first time, funds are being asked to pick up fees once borne by the customer, a real departure in industry pricing. Of course, the titans of finance are not taking it lightly.

Take Fidelity. The $300 billion giant has publicly played down Mr. Schwab's effort: "I don't see Schwab as a big player in this business," said Roger Servison, a Fidelity managing director.

But, in a move that startled many in the industry, Fidelity began last July to offer a One Source clone. "Schwab forced Fidelity's hand," said W. Gordon Snyder, an executive vice president at Twentieth Century Investors Inc., a fund company that sells through Mr. Schwab. "And that's not trivial."

What Mr. Schwab has started is nothing less than a revolution in the way that mutual funds are priced and sold. It has long been possible to go to a broker and buy funds from different families, companies that offer funds for every investment need and strategy.

But those funds usually have a heavy load, or commission, and the customer pays a broker's fee on top of that. Or a consumer could avoid brokers and their fees by buying cheaper no-load funds directly from any number of families. But trying to buy from more than one fund family requires effort.

With One Source, Mr. Schwab combines the best of the two approaches: a broad array of no-load funds sold in one place and with no fees. A blizzard of paperwork is replaced with one statement. The ease of the program enables investors to switch as readily from one

See FUNDS, Page 11

Japan's Advance On EU Car Quota Reflects Politics

By Stephen Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The agreement over the weekend to enlarge this year's quota for Japanese car exports to the EU by a slight margin will have more political than market significance, analysts suggest, because the strong yen will prevent Japanese makers from filling the quota.

Negotiators from Brussels and Tokyo agreed Saturday to raise the ceiling for Japanese auto exports by 0.4 percent, to 984,000 units. The increase, the first in three years, was based on a common forecast that sales of cars and light commercial vehicles in Europe would grow by 2 percent in 1994, to just under 12 million units.

Few analysts said they believed that Japanese car producers would be able to fill the quota, given the strong yen and sluggish demand in Europe. The grim outlook, combined with the problems faced by Japanese negotiators because of U.S. demands that Japanese carmakers boost procurement of foreign autos and components, helped to make this year's negotiations relatively painless.

"Market conditions this year are really lousy, so it was easier for both sides," a European negotiator said.

Japanese executives accepted the deal in stride. "We will continue to hold back our exports and respect the spirit of the agreement, which was made under the premise that the EU car market will be completely liberalized in the year 2000," said Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The surging yen pushed down Japanese car exports to the EU by 37.8 percent in January, a setback that suggests total exports could slip 10 percent, to below 900,000 units, in 1994, according to Peter Boardman, senior analyst at UBS Securities in Tokyo.

Japanese market share in the EU, however, could rise slightly from last year's 11.4 percent because of expanded production at Japanese-owned plants in Britain.

"Their market share will continue to expand but not as they expected," Mr. Boardman said, adding that makers had hoped to advance into the high end of the market by exporting luxury models from Japan. "They will probably remain in the low end and sacrifice profits to keep market share."

Japan's biggest automaker, Toyota Motor Corp., which makes a mid-sized sedan in England, plans to boost production there to 100,000 units in 1994, compared with 37,300 last year. Honda Motor Co. expects to build 53,800 Accords at its British plant this year, compared with 32,000 in 1993. Nissan Motor Corp. also manufactures in England.

Mazda Motor Corp., which has yet to make plans to set up a European plant, is the most vulnerable of Japan's major automakers. It will likely seek relief by asking the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for an expanded export allocation.

"The ceiling will ultimately be sidestepped through local production," Mr. Boardman said.

The process of capping Japanese car exports was established by a 1991 accord intended to give European automakers time to sharpen their competitiveness before facing full competition after 1999.

The five markets where imports were restricted until 1992 — France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Britain — will be opened to Japanese imports more rapidly. But total export levels will be moderated to a level that ensures adequate cash flow to facilitate restructuring by European makers.

Officially, the accord does not take into account production at Japanese plants in Europe. But so-called transplant production is implicit in numbers.

This year, for example, the export quota for Britain will fall to 183,100 units from 202,800 as Japanese makers expand output at British transplants.

The export ceiling to France will rise to 74,900 units from 69,000; in Italy, to 47,000 units from 38,800; in Spain, to 32,400 units from 29,300; and in Portugal to 39,500 units from 39,000.

Dollar Optimists Hang Hopes on Rates

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Optimists, being what they are, refuse to be dismayed by the dollar's lackluster performance against other currencies recently, while the pessimists are out in force saying worse is yet to come.

While the optimists' camp has obviously been diminished, hardliners are insistent that better days in the form of a strong dollar are just around the corner as U.S. interest rates continue rising — perhaps as soon as next week — and German rates slowly edge lower.

In their view, the dollar's recent retreat 1.6750 Deutsche marks was a welcome development because it gave the currency room to rally.

"At the start of the year, everyone was positioned for the dollar to go stronger," said Norman Klath, with J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York. "The longer the market didn't move, the heavier became the burden of the negative carry." He explained that investors paid 5.75 percent to borrow Deutsche marks that they sold for dollars earning interest of only 3.125 percent.

In theory, the dollar's advance on the currency market should have more than covered this cost and for a brief period it did. The dollar topped out at a 28-month high of 1.7650 DM in early February, just after the Federal Reserve Board pushed up short-term U.S. rates a quarter point and just before the government renewed its trade dispute with Japan, which weakened the dollar against most major currencies.

The subsequent sell-off in U.S. and European markets has meant there has been no substantial change in relative interest rates. Three-month interest rates are now 2 percentage points, or 200 basis points, higher in Germany than in the United States, compared with

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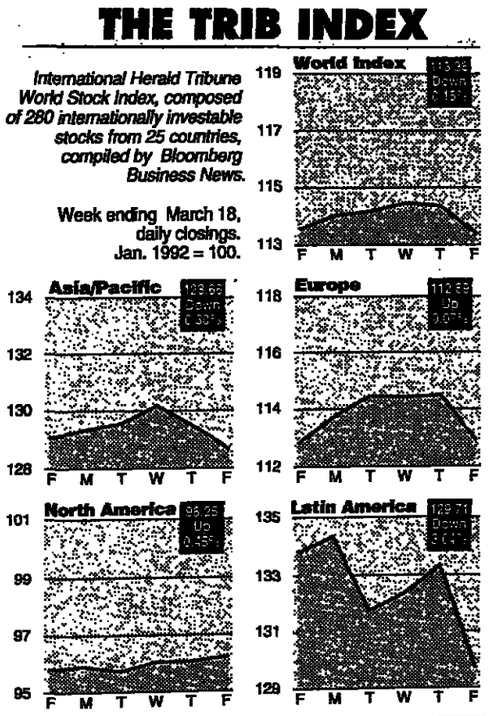
THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending March 18, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	3/18/94 close	3/11/94 close	% change		3/18/94 close	3/11/94 close	% change
Energy	112.81	111.86	+0.85	Capital Goods	114.55	114.18	+0.32
Utilities	126.71	125.29	+1.13	Raw Materials	123.11	121.52	+1.31
Finance	116.44	116.34	+0.09	Consumer Goods	99.98	100.05	−0.57
Services	119.77	121.52	−1.44	Miscellaneous	127.98	128.31	−0.26

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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CURRENCY RATES

March 18

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.985	2.8375	1.134	0.3399	0.1136 *	—	5.456 *	1.323	1.797 *	1.6925	1.3089*
Brussels	34.875	51.965	19.92	5.969	2.086 *	18.3255	—	24.225	0.3287	29.73	23.09 *
Frankfurt	1.6929	2.5222	—	0.2936	0.101 *	0.8896	4.8538 *	1.1774	1.5968 *	1.2366	1.218 *
London (a)	1.4965	—	2.526	1.6833	2.498.08	2.0409	52.9185	2.1484	158.07	2.0413	207.11
Madrid	130.841	194.929	82.166	24.594	8.29 *	73.84	3.9851	96.551	138.957 *	101.381	—
Milan	1,674.80	2,491.08	988.70	298.65	—	888.92	48.875	1,146.38	15.773	1,224.58	12.852
New York (b)	—	1.4905 a	1.6948	5.781	1,677.00	1.9067	34.53	1.4415	106.12	1.3697	139.20
Paris	5.7625	8.5865	3.4078	—	5.5441 *	3.0315	6.1654	4.8073	5.4353 *	4.5978	4.1485*
Tokyo	185.80	157.85	62.53	18.37	6.634	55.64	3.6376	73.50	—	77.34	8.7481
Toronto	1.3895	2.0416	0.8071	0.2369	0.0817 *	0.7184	0.392 *	0.95	1.2905 *	—	0.984 *
Zurich	1.4095	2.1433	0.8495	0.2493	0.0859 *	0.7553	4.1211 *	—	1.3574 *	1.052	1.0341*
1 ECU	1.1414	0.7659	1.3082	6.5775	1,911.62	2.1697	39.7673	1.6414	121.014	1.5632	158.556
1 SDR	1.3997	0.9392	2.3607	8.0615	2,343.22	2.6597	48.79	2.0122	148.305	1.9124	194.383

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich. Fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9901	Greek drac.	246.90	Mex. peso	3.71	S. Afr. rand	3.446
Austral. $	1.4045	Hong Kong $	7.729	N. Zealand $	1.7422	S. Kor. won	806.60
Austr. schil.	11.904	Hung. forint	103.82	Norw. krone	7.332	Swed. krona	7.965
Brazil cruz.	771.75	Indian rupee	31.35	Phil. peso	27.52	Taiwan $	26.38
Chinese yuan	8.6789	Indo. rupiah	2147.51	Polish zloty	22847.	Thai baht	25.30
Czech koruna	29.61	Irish £	0.6995	Port. escudo	174.19	Turkish lira	20996.
Danish krone	6.625	Israeli shek.	2.989	Russ. ruble	1724.80	UAE dirham	3.67
Egypt. pound	3.387	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2854	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Venez. boliv.	112.70
Fin. markka	5.5261	Malay. ring.	2.7198	Sing. $	1.584		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4875	1.4859	1.4845	Canadian dollar	1.3688	1.3693	1.3697
Deutsche mark	1.6947	1.6975	1.6997	Japanese yen	105.99	105.85	105.70
Swiss franc	1.4348	1.4399	1.4450				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and A.P.

Frankfurt Notebook

A Prime Suspect For Securities Cop

The decision is not yet final, but well-sourced rumors in Frankfurt have it that Georg Wittig, a veteran federal Finance Ministry official wise to the ways of the country's financial markets, is to be named head of Germany's new securities watchdog agency.

Mr. Wittig has been Germany's representative to the International Organization of Securities Commissions for the last three years and is Finance Minister Theo Waigel's personal favorite for the post, Bonn sources confirmed.

The new agency is Germany's answer to international calls for greater professionalism in its financial markets, which have been rocked by a series of scandals involving insider trading, front-running and tax evasion and retain an air of Wild West lawlessness that frightens many small investors.

In a show of enlightened self-interest, German banks are heralding Mr. Wittig's arrival as a sign to international investors that the country's top stocks cop will be independent of their influence.

What About That Billion Marks for the East?

The banks are less agreeable when it comes to other kinds of scrutiny. At an annual meeting last week, open hostility hung between officials of the banking industry and of the government over ongoing criticism of banks' commitment to invest 1 billion Deutsche marks ($591 million) in private East German industry.

"We want to make a contribution and we will keep our word," said Eberhard Martini, president of the Federation of German Banks. But so far, private banks, which have profited more than any other institutions from German unification and which were to have put up 400 million DM as part of the promised *Bankenmilliarde*, have yet to buy a single East German company.

Friedrich Bohl, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, last week gave banks a mid-April deadline to make concrete progress and said attempts to count residential real estate investments toward the promised billion were inadequate. Bonn's annoyance is underlined by studies showing banks place hurdles significantly higher for would-be East German borrowers than for comparable West German companies. Banks say risks in the region are naturally greater.

Gallup Warns on Black Marks

Gallup, the public opinion and consumer research organization, has a weighty message for German manufacturers: price and performance are irrelevant if customers give you bad marks for service.

Announcing the organization's arrival in Germany, Richard Burkholder Jr., director of Gallup's worldwide operations, said quality of service was becoming a distinguishing factor in international competition. "Germans have had reason to be smug about the technical quality of their work, but they've also had reason to be concerned about their quality of service," he said.

Gallup studies in the United States have found that it is five times more expensive to win a new customer than keep an existing one and that every dissatisfied customer shares his dissatisfaction with at least nine others.

Those messages are important not just to manufacturers, but also — as the name applies — to the service sector, including German banks. Hans Pokorny, head of Gallup's German operations, said local banks are "running scared" in the face of growing competition from U.S. and British bank subsidiaries that are wooing customers with lower fees, interest-bearing revolving accounts and new services like telephone banking.

Whose Face Will Mark the Euro-Bill?

The future single currency of the European Union is still a decade from reality, but people are already beginning to wonder what it will look like. Maybe some bills could carry the face of President François Mitterrand or Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the union's two anchors?

Andreas von Schoeler, the lord mayor of Frankfurt, has another, neutral suggestion. At a recent birthday celebration for the Rothschilds, whose financial empire began in Frankfurt, Mr. von Schoeler proposed putting Mayer Amschel, the dynasty's founder, on the first Euro-bill. "This family has characterized the financial world in the past and will continue to do so in the future," he said.

Amschel Rothschild, chairman of Rothschild Asset Management in London, had his doubts. "There are certainly lots of other names," he said modestly.

Brandon Mitchener

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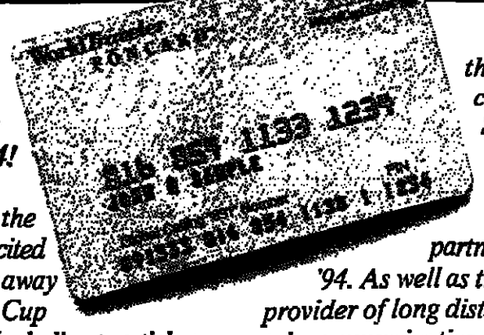

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Close of trading Friday, March 18.

Grp Name Fd Name	Last	Chge	Wkly Chge
AAL Mutual:			
Bond p	9.99		..
CaGr p	14.94	-.13	
MunBd p	10.86	+.02	
SmCpStk	11.63	-.37	
AARP Invest:			
BalSB,B	14.83	+.05	
CapGr n	34.08	-.69	
GlobMn n	15.39	+.01	
GrwInc n	33.75	+.23	
HQ Bd n	15.99	-.03	
TxFrBd n	17.76	-.06	
ABT Funds:			
Emerg p	15.89	-.35	
FL Hi	10.38	-.01	
FL TF	11.05	+.05	
GwMin px	10.99	+.08	
Utilinc px	11.97	-.14	
AF LgCp n	10.14	+.12	
AHA Funds:			
Balan n	12.28	-.01	
Full	9.88	-.02	
Lim	10.24	-.01	
AIM Funds:			
AdvGv p	9.76	-.01	
Agrsv p	26.90	+.43	
BalA px	16.11	-.03	
Chart px	11.04	-.03	
ConstP p	18.98	-.36	
GoSc p	9.71	-.02	
GrInB f	12.09	+.20	
Grth p	12.12	+.20	
HYMun p	10.09	-.01	
HYIdB f	10.08		
Inco p	8.04	-.02	
IntlEq p	12.79	-.16	
LimM p	10.02	-.01	
Mult p	8.32	+.02	
Summit	10.21	+.18	
TecT p	10.91	-.01	
TF Inl	10.79	+.02	
Util p	13.31	-.06	
Utlin p	12.31	-.05	
ValueB f	22.48	+.33	
Valu p	22.51	-.33	
Weing p	18.09	+.20	
ANIF Funds:			
AdjMtg	9.94		..
IntMtg n	9.71	-.02	
IntlLiq n	10.70	-.01	
MtgSec n	10.80		..
ARK Funds:			
CapGr n	10.99	+.11	
Grinco n	10.68	+.05	
Income	9.85	-.01	
ASM Fd n	10.31	+.08	
Accessor Funds:			
IntlFxInc n	11.55	-.01	
AccMortg	12.03		..
ShtIntFx	12.12		..
Acorn n	16.26	-.12	
AcrnFd	13.97	-.15	
AdsInt p	22.32	+.33	
AdvCBal p	10.61	-.10	
AdvCRet p	10.21	-.07	
Advest Advant:			
Govl mp	7.55	-.01	
GwIn mp	17.37	-.13	
HY Bd p	9.49	+.01	
Inco mp	12.94	+.05	
MuBdNat	9.66	+.03	
Spcl np	21.87	-.38	
Aetna Funds:			
Aetna n	10.88	+.07	
Bond n	10.13	+.01	
Grwinco	11.17	+.10	
IntlGr n	11.23		..
Agee Funds:			
Growth f	21.84		..
IncGr r	12.93	+.16	
MidCpGr	13.02	+.06	
SmCap	23.50	+.63	
Alliance Cap:			
Alliance p	7.06	+.17	
Balan p	14.03	+.14	
BalanB f	14.98	+.10	
BondA p	14.03	-.02	
Canada p	5.81	+.14	
CntryInv	11.79	-.01	
CpBdB p	14.02	-.03	
CpBdC p	14.02	-.03	
Count p	17.70	+.26	
GlbSA p	12.25	+.12	
Govt p	8.22	-.01	
GovtB p	8.22	-.01	
GovtC p	8.22	-.01	
GrInc p	2.42	+.01	
GwInc	21.55	+.28	
GwInPr p	25.37	+.33	
GwPrB p	21.54	+.32	
GrincB p	2.41	+.02	
GrInvB	12.16	+.09	
InMA p	9.93	+.06	
InsMuB	9.93	+.06	
InsMC	9.93	+.06	
IntlEq	18.09		
MrtgA p	8.95	-.01	
MrtgB p	8.95	+.01	
MrtgC p	8.95	+.02	
MtgTrA p	9.84	-.02	
MtgTrB p	9.84	-.02	
MtgTrC p	9.84	-.02	
MltiEq	10.10	+.01	
MtInt f	1.85	-.01	
MMS A p	8.54	-.02	
MMS B f	8.54	-.02	
MCAA p	10.35	+.02	
MuCA B p	10.35	+.02	
MuCA C p	10.35	+.02	
MuFLC p	9.57	+.06	
ICATA	13.10	+.08	
MuHCAB	13.10	+.08	
MINB p	10.29	+.04	
MuOH C p	9.65	+.06	
MuNJB p	9.66	+.04	
MuNJC p	9.66	+.04	
MNY p	9.63	+.03	
MuNYB p	9.63	+.03	
MuNYC p	9.63	+.03	
NMuA p	10.29	+.04	
NtMuC p	10.29	+.04	
NEurA p	12.45	+.03	
NEuGrA	9.60	+.12	
NAGvB p	9.60	-.13	
NAGvC	9.60	-.12	
PrGrthA p	12.33	+.26	
PrGrthB p	12.25	+.26	
QusrA p	24.93	+.70	
ST Mkt p	9.00	-.02	
ST Mbl f	9.06	-.02	
Tech p	29.61	+1.04	
WldInc p	1.88		..
AmSouth Funds:			
Balance	12.04	+.08	
Bond	10.86	-.01	
Equity	15.19	+.18	
GvIn	9.66	-.02	
LtdMat	10.43	-.02	
RegEq	17.36	+.34	
Amandnc	13.15	+.06	
Ambassador Fds:			
BaincP	10.46	+.10	
Bond n	9.73		..
CoreGrF n	17.48	+.25	
Growth n	14.50	+.33	
IdxStk n	12.18	+.12	
IntlBond n	9.74	-.01	
IntlStk n	13.20	-.15	
SmCoGr n	14.63	-.12	
Ambassador Intl A:			
Bond n	9.73		..
CoreGr	17.47	-.24	
Growth	14.49	+.33	
IntBond	9.74	-.01	
IntlStk	13.19	-.15	
SmCoGr	14.62	+.12	
TFIntBd n	10.32	+.04	
Ambassador Ref A:			
Bond f	9.73		..
CoreGr	17.47	-.24	
Growth	14.49	+.33	
IntBond	9.74	-.01	
IntlStk	13.19	-.15	
SmCoGr	14.62	+.12	
TFIntBd n	10.32	+.04	
Amcore Vintage:			
Equity	10.45	+.13	
FxInco	10.85	-.01	
IntdTF	10.19	+.03	
Amer AAdvant:			
Balan n	12.34	+.09	
Equity n	14.05	-.16	
IntlEquity n	12.28	-.05	
LtdTrm n	9.93		..
Amer Capital:			
CmstA px	16.52	-.04	
CmstB px	16.53	-.02	
CoStBd p	6.96	-.01	
CorpBdA p	6.96	-.01	
EmGrC	26.97	+.43	
EGA p	27.13	+.64	
EmGrB p	26.65	+.62	
EntA p	12.79	+.16	
EntB p	12.72	+.15	
EqtyInca p	8.53	-.04	
EquincB px	5.53	-.03	
EquincC px	5.54	-.03	
ExchFd	114.01	+2.72	
FltRatA p	12.25	-.02	
FMaB p	12.26	-.02	
GlEqA p	11.80		..
GlEqB p	11.63		..
GlGvA p	8.61		..
GlGvB p	8.65		..
GlGvC p	8.59	-.01	
GvScA p	10.39	+.01	
GvScB p	10.39		..
GvScC p	10.38	+.01	
GvTgvP p	12.42	+.06	
GvTIA p	8.69		..
GvTIB p	8.69		..
GvTIC p	8.69		..
GrInc px	12.77	-.20	
HorbA px	15.07	-.23	
HorbB px	15.02	-.20	
HYIdInvA p	6.63	+.02	
HYIdB p	6.64	+.02	
MuBA p	10.18	+.03	
MunBB p	10.18	+.03	
PoceA p	12.04	-.15	
PoceB p	11.98	-.15	
TEHiYA p	10.95	+.03	
TEHiYB p	10.95	+.03	
TxExA p	11.20	+.02	
TxExB p	11.29	+.01	
TYE IB p	11.29	+.01	
TXMSA p	9.59	+.02	
UtilA p	9.04	-.02	
American Funds:			
AmBal p	12.30	-.04	
Amcp p	13.19	+.29	
AmMult p	21.84	-.17	
BondFd p	13.96	-.01	
CapInSt p	33.16	+.08	
CapWld px	15.84	-.27	
CapWGr	16.07		..
Eupac p	22.44	-.09	
Fdinv p	18.35	+.28	
Govt p	13.61	-.03	
IncoFd p	14.07	-.07	
IntBd p	13.83	+.01	
InvCoA p	18.75	+.24	
LtdTEBd	14.33	-.01	
NwEcon	30.77	+.44	
NewPer p	15.31	+.07	
SmCpW p	24.17	+.34	
TaxExpt	11.91	-.01	
TxExCA p	15.67	+.04	
TxExMD p	15.52	-.01	
TxExVA p	15.88	-.03	
WshMut px	17.51	-.12	
AmGwth	9.80	-.02	
AHeritg n	1.38	-.03	
Amer Natl Funds:			
Growth	4.29	+.04	
Income	21.87	-.29	
Triflex	15.58	-.19	
AmPt Jan	13.15	+.13	
Am Perform:			
Bond	9.63	-.01	
Equity	11.77	+.08	
IntBd	10.52	-.01	
AmUtlFd n	21.80	-.04	
AmwvMuH f	7.95	+.20	
AnalytIc n	12.10	-.02	
ArchCap	20.73	+.34	
Aquila Funds:			
AZ TF	10.50	+.03	
CO TF	10.26	-.03	
HI TF	11.43	-.02	
KY TF	10.57	-.03	
NrgrsTF	9.79	+.04	
OR TF	10.57	+.03	
TxFUT	9.68		
Aquinas Funds:			
Balance n	9.98	+.46	
Eqtinc n	9.70	-.10	
Fxinc n	9.82	-.01	
Arch Funds:			
Bal	10.14	+.10	
Bon Grth	12.40	+.27	
GovCorp	10.27		..
GrInc	13.29	+.23	
MoTF	11.36	+.05	
US Gov	10.69		..
Armstrong n	8.93	+.18	
AthertnGr p	11.57	+.18	
Atlas Funds:			
CoMuni	11.10	+.05	
CAIns	10.19	+.03	
GvSec	10.28	+.02	
GrInc	14.77	-.37	
NaMuni	11.16	+.04	
BB&T Funds:			
BalBk n	10.13	+.06	
GrstInCT n	11.29	+.11	
IntMuNT n	9.84	-.02	
SIGovT n	9.93	-.01	
BEA Funds:			
EMKtF	22.78	-.96	
IntlEq	19.64	-.40	
SgFxIn p	9.76	-.05	
BFMShDu n	9.84	-.01	
BJBGIA p	11.86	-.02	
BJBIEqA p	12.30	-.63	
BNY Hamilton:			
Fxinc n	11.51	+.12	
IntGov	9.77	-.01	
NY TE n	10.14	+.04	
Babson Group:			
Bond L n	1.58		..
Bond S n	10.84	-.02	
Enhncm n	11.15	+.12	
Entrp n	14.98	+.28	
Gwth n	13.30	+.19	
Intl	16.47	-.27	
Shadow n	12.76	-.20	
TxExFr n	10.79	-.20	
Value n	17.58	+.07	
Bankers Trust:			
UMB B n	11.13	-.01	
UMB Hi n	9.68	+.11	
UMB St n	14.67	+.17	
Value px	26.28	+.28	
BaldwinBrd&Lucas:			
Diversifn	12.95	+.03	
IntlEq n	6.26	-.01	
IntlFi n	9.67	-.04	
Baird Funds:			
AdjInc	9.93	-.01	
BkDep p	10.00	+.25	
CapDev p	24.01	+.28	
BakrGv n			..
Bankers Trust:			
InstAMat	9.96	+.06	
InstEqn	10.85	+.11	
InvInTR	13.37	+.02	
InvInFxa	13.87	+.02	
InvUtil n	10.43	+.01	
BoranAsH n	22.03	-.49	
Bartlett Funds:			
BascVI n	15.68	+.22	
Fbredl n	10.09	-.01	
VI Intl	12.83	-.07	
BoscomBal	22.61	+.21	
BayFunds Instl:			
Bond	9.83		
Bond n	9.91		
Equity	11.23	+.19	
BayFunds Invest:			
STYield n	9.83		
Bond n	9.91		
Equity n	11.23	+.19	
Beacl Hill	30.23	+.06	
BSEmrgDbt	9.84	-.02	
Benchmark Funds:			
Balanced n	10.38	+.07	
BondA n	19.93	+.05	
DivGrA n	11.01	+.16	
EqIdxA n	11.01	+.11	
FocGrA n	11.06	+.13	
ShtDur n	10.02		..
StBdA n	20.07	-.01	
SmCpEq	11.97	-.25	
USGvA n	19.27	-.01	
USTidrA n	20.10		..
Benham Group:			
AdjGov n	9.77	-.01	
CaTFIn	11.03	+.03	
CoTFIn	9.92	+.03	
CoTFLtd	10.20		..
CaTFHi	9.28	+.05	
CaTFL	11.16	-.17	
EqGro n	12.16	+.15	
EurBd n	10.67	-.07	
GNMA n	10.83	+.02	
GoldInf	7.29	+.88	
IncGro n	15.12	+.15	
LTreas n	9.62		
NITFIn	10.79	+.04	
NITFL n	11.54	+.03	
ST Treas n	9.88		
Tor1995 n	94.14	-.01	
Tor2000 n	69.13	+.03	
Tor2005 n	48.34	+.41	
Tor2010 n	35.17	+.18	
Tor2015 n	26.27	+.14	
Tor2020 n	18.24	+.12	
TNote n	10.25	-.02	
UtlInc n	9.58	-.06	
Berger Group:			
100 pn	17.38	+.22	
101 pn	11.31	+.03	
SmCoGr	2.75	+.06	
Bernstein Fds:			
GvShDu n	12.57		..
ShtDur	12.55	+.01	
IntDur n	13.16	+.02	
CoMu n	13.45	+.04	
DivMun n	13.37	+.03	
NYMun n	13.38	+.03	
IntlVal n	16.42	+.18	
BerwynFd n	19.33	+.39	
Berwyn Inc n	12.06	+.06	
BhirudMCG	12.49	+.26	
Biltmore Funds:			
Balanced	10.44	+.06	
Equity	10.42	+.15	
Eqindex	10.67	+.11	
Fixedinc	9.64		
STFixInc	9.80		
SCMuni	10.87	+.03	
Blanchard Funds:			
AmerEx n	10.28	-.13	
FixTFBd n	4.96	-.03	
Flexinc n	5.00	-.01	
GlGr no	10.54	+.05	
PrcMk no	9.32	-.04	
ST Gl n	7.82	+.01	
ST Bond n	2.97		
BdEndow	17.50	-.01	
Boston Co Instl:			
AstMgrB n	11.94	+.06	
CoAdB p	28.88	+.18	
RgsB np	12.75	-.02	
MadIB np	11.16	-.01	
Boston Co Retail:			
AbcA p	15.43	+.10	
CapAA p	28.88	-.18	
ItgsA p	12.75	-.02	
IntA	13.47	-.10	
MgdIA p	11.16	-.01	
SmCpGr p	17.65	-.62	
TaxEx p	11.89	-.04	
Boulevard Funds:			
BlChip	9.32	-.05	
MangInc	9.71	-.01	
StratBal	9.92	-.03	
Brinson Funds:			
BrinsGlf f	10.74	-.04	
BrinsGlB f	9.79	-.03	
NUSEqty	9.92	-.07	
Brndywn n	27.23	+.68	
Bruce n	106.26	-.67	
BrundgSt n	10.55	-.02	
Bull & Bear Gps:			
GlbInc np	9.31	-.04	
GoldInv np	17.00	-.14	
GovSec np	15.19	-.02	
Muinc p	16.65	-.05	
QuekGth p	14.23	-.09	
SpEq p	22.69	-.36	
USOvs np	8.32		
Burnham p	20.80	-.07	
CSSRhy n	34.93	+.43	
CGM Funds:			
AmerTF	9.58	+.02	
CapDev n	29.96	+.59	
Eqinc n	11.04	-.02	
Mutfn	29.07	+.16	
Colmas p	14.13	+.07	
CA TFin	10.34	-.05	
California Trust:			
Collnc n	12.52	+.08	
CalUSn	10.81	-.01	
S&P500 n	11.30	+.10	
S&PMid	12.68	+.26	
Calvert Group:			
Ariel	30.64	+.47	
ArielApr	21.30	+.33	
GlobEq	18.08	+.08	
Inco	17.06	-.01	
MBCAI	10.33	-.03	
MuniInt	10.24	+.03	
Social p	30.45	+.12	
SocBd	16.48	-.01	
SocEq	22.49	+.26	
TxFr Ltd n	10.72	-.01	
TxFLng	16.66	+.03	
TxFVT	16.30	+.07	
USGov	14.57	+.04	
Cambridge Fds:			
CoreGrA	13.37	+.08	
GvInA	13.41	-.02	
GwthA	16.44	+.27	
MuIncA	15.18	+.03	
SmCapA f	15.24	+.09	
CapitalEq n	9.96	+.12	
CapitalFi n	10.07		..
Capstone Rushmore:			
EmgGr n	13.45	+.52	
Growth	12.23		
CapitalUtl	9.68	-.02	
Capstone Group:			
Fund SW	18.58	+.44	
GVInc	4.29		
Medics	19.35	-.10	
NIGrowth	11.99	+.05	
NJapan	7.53	+.15	
US Treas	14.61	+.16	
Cardinal Funds:			
AssetStr	10.49	+.04	
Balanced	10.27	+.09	
Fund	13.13	+.08	
GovtObtg	8.35	-.01	
CoriCo x	12.90	+.02	
CoreSCHTE	9.73		
CntKBIA	15.66	+.14	
CntKBIB	15.63	+.13	
CenturnG p	9.53	+.12	
CntryShr n	23.56	+.33	
CtCoGrIn	13.57	+.11	
CtrGrInB	14.80	+.26	
Chestnt	146.38	+2.09	
ChicMilw n	143.77	-.02	
ChubbGrIn	17.32	+.25	
ChubbTR	15.32	+.16	
ChubbVal	20.62	+.31	
Colonial Funds:			
IntEqt p	19.84	-.09	
CollTE A	7.27	+.02	
CollTE A	7.51	+.04	
FedSec	10.76	-.01	
FL Tax A	7.49	+.02	
FundA x	8.41	+.04	
GrwthA p	14.50	+.24	
HiYldA	6.97		
IncomeA p	6.50		
IntlGrA	9.87	-.01	
IntlGrA n	13.40	-.10	
ValEqB p	18.05	+.17	
CowenGr x	11.11	-.02	
CowenOp	13.30	+.43	
Crabbe Huson:			
AstAll p	13.35	+.14	
Equity p	16.60	+.27	
OR Mun N	12.44	+.03	
Special n	13.64	+.21	
CreditFunds Trust:			
Bond	9.81	-.01	
St Bd n	9.91	-.02	
SoEqn	12.13	+.20	
Value n	11.43	+.30	
VAMun	9.92		
CuFd Adj n	10.01	+.01	
CuFdST n	9.81	-.01	
Cutler Trust:			
AgvEqn	10.21	+.13	
EqtyInco n	10.02	+.12	
GovSec n	10.06	-.01	
DFAInt'l n	10.02		..
DG Investor:			
Equity	10.98	+.12	
GovInco	9.78	-.02	
LTGov	9.83	-.02	
MuniInc	10.43	+.04	
Dean Witter:			
AmVal f	24.19	+.30	
CoreEq f	12.80	+.05	
CapGro f	12.42	+.09	
Convt f	11.30	+.08	
DivGth f	19.85	+.43	
DivGth f	30.89	+.17	
Dividend f	10.35	+.04	
Federal f	10.09	-.01	
Fxdinc	10.29		
GlobDiv	10.19		
SelValue p	12.13	+.19	
FFB Eq	10.99	+.17	
FFBN f	10.80	-.04	
FPA/TW Funds:			
IntlHdg	9.75	+.08	
US Short	9.96		
WW Hedg	9.75	-.02	
WW Fixdin	9.70	-.01	
Fidelity Funds:			
DivEC p	11.64	+.07	
DivEI	11.64	+.07	
IntGC p	10.22	-.01	
IntGI	10.22	-.01	
MuTF p	10.45	+.03	
MuTF I	10.45	+.03	
FPA Funds:			
Capit	20.93	+.55	
Newinc	10.89	+.01	
Perenn	14.08	+.18	
Paren	22.15	+.12	
Fairmt n	25.37	+1.05	
Fascino n	17.90	+.22	
Federated Funds:			
AmInSt n	9.83	-.01	
Amn In	9.83	-.01	
ExchFd n	73.76	+1.07	
FgtFS n	10.51	-.02	
FSTI I s n	8.95	-.01	
FORD n	23.87	-.33	
FRT n	9.31	+.01	
FTTS n	10.22	-.01	
FTT SS p	10.22	-.01	
FstgltS n	10.41	-.01	
FstgltSS p	10.41	-.01	
GT n	26.21	+.57	
FSTI SS p	8.95	-.01	
GnmaIS n	11.23	-.02	
GnmaS p	11.23	-.02	
HstSS p	10.01	-.02	
HstS n	10.01	-.02	
MaxCap	12.02	+.11	
Minicap n	12.38	+.23	
ShrtTerm	10.24		
US Gov n	10.10	-.01	
SBF An	16.62	+.11	
Fidelity Advisor:			
EqPGR	30.28	+.40	
EqPInc x	15.58	+.13	
GlbResc	17.57	+.45	
Gov In p	9.49	-.01	
GrwOpp p	26.42	+.38	
HiAvInc p	12.11	+.07	
HYId pn	11.90	+.05	
IncGr	15.44	+.07	
Ltd TER p	10.15	+.02	
LtdTBR	10.73	-.05	
MuInc p	13.27	+.02	
Ovsea p	13.78	+.02	
ST Fl p	9.86	-.03	
StratOp p	20.07	+.09	
Fidelity Institut:			
EqPGI n	30.49	+.39	
EqPGI nx	30.49	+.39	
IShGv	9.68	-.01	
LT Bl n	10.74	-.05	
Fidelity Invest:			
AgrTF m	11.76	+.02	
AMgr n	15.14	+.03	
AMgrGr n	14.27	+.09	
AMgrIn n	10.95	+.03	
Balanc x	13.29	-.07	
BlueCh	25.79	-.59	
CA Ins n	10.46	+.06	
CA TF n	11.69	+.02	
Canada n	18.58	+.05	
CapApp	17.03	+.14	
Capinc nr	9.99	+.03	
CongrSt n	51.12	+1.39	
Contra	32.11	+.55	
CnvSec n	16.39	+.14	
Destinyl	17.83	+.21	
Destinyll	28.85	+.32	
DisEq n	19.27	+.25	
Diversintl n	12.13	+.05	
Dividgr n	19.27	+.03	
EmrgGr r	18.07	+.40	
EmrMkt	17.16	-.64	
Equtinc	33.09	+.25	
EQII n	18.92	+.24	
Eqtdx	17.42	+.17	
ErCapAp n	11.30	+.25	
Europe	19.95	-.01	
ExchFd n	102.25	+1.07	
FidelFd n	19.92	+.20	
Fifty	10.96	+.27	
GNMA n	10.64	+.01	
GNIEq	11.34	+.06	
GlobBd n	13.09	+.08	
GvSec n	9.90	-.03	
GroCo	29.91	+.34	
Grotnc x	22.68	+.07	
HiYld	12.38	+.04	
Indnasdq n	11.66	+.10	
IntBd n	10.41	-.04	
InterGvt n	9.64	-.02	
IntlGrl n	17.94	+.06	
InvGB n	7.53	-.02	
Japan n	13.57	+.09	
LatAm n	13.22	-.10	
LowPr r	18.28	+.20	
MI TF n	11.73	+.05	
MN TF n	10.95	+.02	
Magellan	75.08	+1.32	
MidCap	24.42	+.35	
MA TF n	11.56	+.06	
MtgeSec n	10.59	-.01	
Muncipl n	8.26	+.03	
NY Hy n	12.15	+.05	
NYIns n	7.46	+.02	
NewWld n	10.90	-.25	
NewWld	12.72	+.24	
OTC	25.14	+.50	
Oh TF n	11.45	+.04	
Overse	28.52	-.01	
PacBas	18.43	-.27	
Puritn x	16.12	-.05	
RealEst n	14.31	+.14	
RetGr n	18.32	+.08	
ShTBd n	9.31	-.04	
ST Wld n	9.83	-.03	
SmalCap	17.52	+.30	
SE Asia n	12.91	-.26	
StkSlc n	20.08	+.22	
StrOpp n	20.27	+.10	
Trend n	59.97	+1.07	
USBI n	10.68	-.01	
Utilinc n	14.78	+.01	
Value n	42.37	+.71	
Wrldwi	13.64		
Fidelity Selects:			
Air r	17.19	+.41	
AutoGold r	21.28	+.04	
Auto r	25.64	-.37	
Biotech r	26.96	-.16	
Brdcst r	24.27	+.45	
Broker r	16.90	-.15	
Chem r	32.45	+.48	
Comp r	29.12	+.73	
ConPrd r	15.36	+.13	
CstHou r	20.17	+.41	
DfAero r	19.47	+.04	
DevCom r	20.08	+.19	
Electr r	18.97	+.43	
Energy r	17.21	+.68	
EngSvc r	11.77	+.72	
Enviro r	11.79	+.34	
FinSvc r	31.31	+.93	
Food r	21.50	+.34	
Health r	62.63	-.09	
HomeF	25.37	+.64	
IndEqp r	20.92	+.23	
IndMat r	22.14	+.32	
Insur r	19.19	+.25	
Leisr	43.69	+.45	
MedDel r	28.79	+.31	
NatGas r	9.87	+.46	
Paper r	19.09	-.09	
PrecMet r	17.18	-.30	
RegBnk r	18.17	+.40	
Retail r	25.62	+.42	
SoftwrR	29.22	+.49	
Tech r	44.31	+.87	
Telecom r	37.41	-.08	
Trans r	22.19	-.19	
Util r	36.77	-.13	
Fidelity Spartan:			
AgrMgIn n	10.03	-.02	
CAHY m	10.66	-.02	
CTHY nr	11.10	-.04	
FL Mu m	10.80	-.02	
GNMA n	9.90		
GovIn n	10.34		
HighIn m	12.35	-.03	
IntMun	10.01	-.04	
InvGrBd n	10.17	-.01	
LtdGv	9.84		
LTG n	11.31	-.03	
MD Mu m	9.89	-.03	
MuniIn r	10.38	-.02	
NJHY r	11.25	-.03	
NJ HY m	10.62	-.03	
PAHY m	10.58	-.04	
SmInc n	9.74	-.03	
SlmGv n	9.68	-.02	
SlmMu n	9.92	-.02	
FSGlobMu n	9.85	-.19	
99 Wall Street:			
EuroEq	30.82	+.37	
PacBsn	39.50	-1.13	
Sm Co	12.64	-.17	
TxFr	10.21	+.02	
FinHorGv f	10.78	-.01	
FinHorMu	10.75	-.02	
First Amer Fds Cl:			
AstAll n	10.65	+.08	
Balanced n	10.87	+.06	
Equity n	10.91	-.11	
FxdInc n	10.87	-.01	
GovBdI n	9.27	-.03	
IntlInc I n	9.37	-.02	
LtdInc I n	9.97		
MtgSec I n	10.15	-.01	
MunBd I n	10.55	+.04	
RealEst I n	12.80	+.11	
SecEqI n	16.59	+.27	
Stock I n	16.89	+.19	
First Amer Funds:			
AstAll p	10.66	+.09	
Balan p	10.87	+.06	
Equity p	16.59	+.27	
Stock p	16.89	+.19	
FxdInc p	10.87	-.01	
GovBd p	9.27	-.03	
Intlnc p	9.37	-.02	
LtdInc p	9.97		
MtgSec p	10.15	-.02	
MunBd p	10.55	+.04	
RegEq p	12.80	+.11	
SecEq p	16.59	+.27	
Stock p	16.89	+.19	
First Investors:			
BlChip	15.99	+.27	
Bond p	6.71	-.02	
Govt p	11.24		
Grolnc p	6.77	+.09	
HighYd p	5.30	+.01	
Income p	4.15	+.01	
LtdMat p	4.77	-.01	
LifeBC p	14.44	+.23	
LifeHY n	11.05	+.02	
USA np	12.22	+.19	
MATTF p	11.81	+.04	
MI TF p	12.33	+.05	
NJ TF p	12.96	+.05	
NYTxFr p	14.65	+.04	
PA TF p	12.54	+.02	
SpecBd	12.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia	$159	1999	1.20	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. (Nomura Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	$100	2002	¼	—	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 8½%. Issue price variable. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $600 million. Fees not disclosed. (Kidder, Peabody Int'l.)
Hydro-Quebec	$500	1999	libor	99.18	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (CS First Boston.)
Instituto Nacional de Industria	$150	1999	1/16	99.80	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Korea Development Bank	$200	1999	0.30	99.95	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Industrial Bank of Japan.)
New Zealand	$1,000	1999	⅛	99.78	—	Below 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1996. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (UBS.)
Nippon Kinzoku Company	$100	1998	0.275	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $100,000. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Pemex	$200	1997	2.05	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, within defined range. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Chase Investment Bank.)
Pemex	$200	1997	0.85	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Japan Airlines	Y 10,000	1998	¼	100¼	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (BJ Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Crédit Local de France	$200	1999	6¼	99.738	99.53	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (Fuji Int'l.)
Freeport Terminal (Malta)	$205	2009	7½	99.861	—	Semiannually. Sinking fund to start in 1999. Fees 0.50%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
Ford Credit Europe	DM 200	1999	6	101.55	—	Reoffered at 99.35. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Merrill Lynch.)
Philips Electronics	FF 1,000	2002	6⅞	101.025	—	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Austria	m. 200,000	2004	8½	100.15	98.40	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
European Investment Bank	DF 300	2002	6	100.35	98.15	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Rabobank Nederland.)
Bank voor Nederlandse Gemeenten	C$ 150	1997	6½	101.035	—	Reoffered at 99.86. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-Amro Bank.)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	C$ 150	1997	6¼	100⅛	—	Reoffered at 98.975. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Wood Gundy.)
BNP Pacific Australia	Aus$ 75	1997	6½	100.675	98.95	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	Y 10,000	1997	3	100	—	Interest will be 3% until 1996, thereafter 3.80%. Callable at par in 1997. Fees 0.1875%. (BJ Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Bunka Shutter Co.	$100	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 802 yen per share and at 106.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Mitsubishi Oil Company	$250	1998	1¼	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set March 24. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Toa Corp.	$150	1998	1¼	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 737 yen per share and at 107.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Nikko Europe.)
Uniden Corp.	$160	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3,782 yen per share and at 106.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Daiwa Int'l Finance	Y 50,000	1998	2¼	100	—	Coupon will be 2¼% in first year, declining by 0.25% yearly. Noncallable. Convertible into Daiwa Bank's shares at 1,097 yen per share, a 10% premium. Fees 2½%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)

N.Y. Fed Stays Wary Of Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The Federal Reserve Board must remain on guard against inflation because a surge in U.S. prices would have catastrophic social effects, the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

"We cannot afford to risk a surge in inflation," William J. McDonough said Saturday, adding that a "dismal" national savings rate and a rising tide of government debt increased the potential for rising inflation to irritate social ills.

Speaking at a conference on the role of savings in economic growth, Mr. McDonough said the low national savings rate leaves people with little money to spend on social needs such as care for the elderly and education. He pointed out that retired people living on fixed incomes and low-income workers with little disposable income suffer most in an environment of high or rising inflation.

"Given both its macroeconomic and social implications, inflation must remain subdued," he said. "The Federal Reserve must not permit an acceleration in the rate of inflation."

He said the Fed must find the balance between controlling inflation and choking off economic growth.

Making the task difficult is the federal budget deficit, he said. Even under the most optimistic projections, the size of the deficit relative to gross national product will stay well above the pre-1980 level of 1.5 percent, he added.

Also at the conference, Edward Kelley, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said the North American Free Trade Agreement could allow U.S. banks to open branches in Canada and Mexico.

But he cautioned that careful regulation and supervision would be needed to ensure safe lending practices were followed.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

All Eyes on FOMC Meeting

Rate Increase Could Stabilize Bond Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board's action — or inaction — on interest rates this week will be the key to price moves in government securities markets, traders and analysts said.

Last week, the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was little changed, finishing at 91 26/32, compared with 91 25/32 in the week that ended March 11. The yield finished at 6.903 percent, compared with 6.905 percent the previous week.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

But the market had a rollercoaster week, first rising on government data showing subdued inflation and then having those gains ripped away by President Bill Clinton's summoning of Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, to the White House for a meeting on Friday.

The Treasury bond market has been in a tailspin since the Fed's shift to a tightening policy on Feb. 4, but a quarter-point increase this week has the potential to stabilize the market for the first time since the initial shock of the first tightening in monetary policy in five years.

The Federal Open Market Committee is to meet on Tuesday, and most economists said they expected the Fed's policy-making arm to engineer a quarter-point increase in the federal funds rate, which banks charge each other for overnight loans.

"We've spent the better part of six weeks obsessing about this," said Frederick Sturm, an economist at Fuji Securities. "The market has already priced in at least another 25-basis-point move and more likely more."

Some economists said they thought the Fed may decide bigger is better and push up the federal funds rate by 50 basis points, instead of 25. Others said they thought the Fed might also increase the discount rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks, to 3.50 percent from the current 3.00 percent.

Analysts said a bigger increase would cause a sell-off of short-term debt. But it also would flatten the yield curve, the difference between long- and short-term yields, as the apparent resolve of the Fed to fight inflation reduced the premium investors demanded for long-term investments.

Another possibility is no tightening at all from the Fed. That viewpoint gained some adherents last week because February reports showed inflation in check. Talk that Fed policymakers were concerned about the bond market's poor performance in the wake of the first tightening also fueled sentiment the Fed may hold rates steady.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Schrempp Seen as Successor When Daimler's Reuter Moves

Reuters

BONN — Jürgen Schrempp, chairman of Deutsche Aerospace AG, will probably succeed Edzard Reuter as head of Deutsche Aerospace's parent company, Daimler-Benz AG, next year, according to German news reports.

Monday's editions of Der Spiegel magazine and Die Welt newspaper said Mr. Schrempp, 49, would probably replace Mr. Reuter, 66, as chairman of Europe's biggest industrial group. Mr. Reuter's contract expires in 1995.

The reports said Mr. Reuter would continue to influence the company by replacing Hilmar Kopper, the chief executive of Deutsche Bank, as chairman of Daimler's supervisory board.

■ **Bundesbank Policy Hit**

The chief economist of Germany's largest commercial bank criticized the Bundesbank on Sunday for its reluctance to lower interest rates, Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

Norbert Walter, of Deutsche Bank, wrote in the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung that retreating inflation and the signing of wage agreements with labor unions leave the central bank room to cut rates.

"What is hindering a swift reduction of short-term interest rates which are set by the Bundesbank?" Mr. Walter said.

In another newspaper, the Bild, Günter Rexrodt, the economics minister of Germany, predicted unemployment would fall below 4.0 million people in 1995 but that more jobs would be lost this year. German unemployment stood at 4.04 million people in February.

Euro Disney Draw Falls by 1 Million

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 1 million fewer people visited Euro Disney during the amusement park's second year, partly because of closure rumors, the park's chairman, Philippe Bourguignon, said in an interview released Saturday. By the second anniversary, April 12, attendance "should be around 9.5 million," he told the Journal de Dimanche, down from the first-year figure of 10.5 million.

Still the No. 1 paid tourist draw in Europe, the park lost about $930 million during its financial year ending last September.

BONDS: *Amid Slump, Investors Turn to Alternatives*

Continued from Page 9

operation is that the corridor also floats. At each three-month coupon reset, the corridor is set at 50 basis points above LIBOR and 25 basis points below. This provides investors somewhat more protection than existing corridor issues that have preset adjustments to the range.

The corridor floaters have performed badly during the sell-off because most had an initial ceiling of 4 percent on the initial coupon. Three-month LIBOR is currently 3.875 percent and at the growing risk of holding paper paying no interest, holders dumped the notes as the interbank rate rose close to the ceiling. Traders said prices fell 3 to 4 percent, compared with declines of 1½ percent on fixed-coupon two-year paper.

As for the Pemex deal, critics complained that it was flawed because investors who like the high coupons on emerging-market paper are uncomfortable with structured deals, while investors who want the enhanced income of structured issues prefer paper from top-rated issuers.

Investors preferring structured deals were offered $100 million of eight-year collared paper from the European Investment Bank. Interest was set at 25 basis points below six-month LIBOR but the coupon will never be less than 5 percent nor more than 8¼ percent.

MUTUAL: *Risks Rise as Funds Reshape U.S. System*

Continued from Page 9

fund shares, up from 6 percent in 1980.

So far, that shift has had benign consequences for the economy. More households have been able to benefit from the rising stock and bond markets.

In addition, mutual funds have been big buyers of corporate bonds and of initial public stock offerings, which have helped reduce the debt burden on many companies and finance new corporations.

Looking ahead, however, the side-effects may not be benign. A rapid rise in interest rates that pushed down bond and stock prices while increasing the returns on insured savings accounts and certificates of deposit could have small investors fleeing the mutual funds for the safety of banks.

"Will households simply reduce money flows to mutual funds or will there be large-scale liquidation of fund assets?" Mr. Hale asked. "If the household sector does liquidate equity funds in response to higher interest rates, will it set in motion a self-reinforcing downward spiral in equity prices as falling share prices encourage yet more liquidation? If there is a slump in stock and bond prices, will households curtail their consumer spending by more than in past business cycles because of wealth losses?"

Since the Federal Reserve Board pushed up short-term interest rates in February, there has not been a massive sell-off of securities by nervous mutual fund shareholders.

But Mr. Hale said that could change as rates move higher. "Go out a year," he said. "Say that short-term rates go to 5 percent or 6 percent. That would do a lot of damage to the stock market." He added: "Then you would have a bear market that would be greatly magnified by the mutual-fund factor."

Many Wall Street analysts said they expected families to suffer severe reductions of their net worth in such an event. Mr. Hale estimated that households have 60 percent of their discretionary funds in stocks and bonds.

If household wealth declined precipitously with the securities markets, the current economic recovery could be endangered.

FUNDS: How Schwab Is Branching Out

Continued from Page 9

fund family to another as among stocks.

By attacking fees and challenging funds with heavy commissions, Mr. Schwab is threatening the easy profits that the mutual fund industry has enjoyed for more than a decade. With more than 2,000 new One Source accounts being opened daily, Charles Schwab Corp., already the largest discount broker, with $100 billion in customer assets, is on its way to becoming a mutual fund giant.

"Between Fidelity and Vanguard, you will have one more very large competitor — Schwab," said Guy Moszkowski, an analyst with Sanford Bernstein & Co.

That is what Mr. Schwab wants. Looking for new ways to grow, he divined that power in the crowded fund industry is shifting from those who manage funds to those who find new ways to sell them.

"We're not out to manufacture funds, but to distribute them," Mr. Schwab said in an interview in his office overlooking San Francisco Bay. "There are great funds out there. And we'll add new customers that they never had before."

For the funds in One Source, Mr. Schwab has become the devil they love. His program gives a powerful boost to a whole tier of well-respected but smaller funds at the expense of more costly ones sold by brokers, banks and big fund families. Funds in One Source get millions in new dollars, but with trade-offs.

Mr. Schwab keeps all the customer names to himself — and the chance to sell other products to them. Many say One Source is breaking the bonds of loyalty and familiarity — the "warm and fuzzies" in industry jargon — that have cemented customers to specific fund families. Some fear Mr. Schwab could gobble up their clients if the markets go sour and they flee to Mr. Schwab's money-market funds, the only ones allowed in One Source.

One Source is not Mr. Schwab's first encounter with mutual funds. Since the mid-1980s, Mr. Schwab has sold hundreds of no-load funds through its brokerage operation, but charged a broker's fee. This was offered as a convenience to Mr. Schwab's customers — and given the name Mutual Fund Marketplace — but it did not fit a company that prided itself on low prices. "We were offering the public the highest-cost way to buy no-load funds," Mr. Schwab said. "It never sat well with me."

That program still exists, and now has around $17 billion in assets under management. But what sets One Source apart was the decision to have the funds themselves pick up the fees — about 25 basis points, or 25 cents, for every $100 that comes to them through One Source.

Of course, asking funds to pay when they never had before wasn't easy. "We thought they were crazy," said Gregory Contillo, marketing vice president at Founders Asset Management Inc..

Eight fund families signed on with Schwab initially and money is now flowing into One Source at the rate of about $35 million a day. One Source recently passed its break-even point of $10 billion in assets, ahead of schedule. Last year, it accounted for a remarkable 6.4 percent of all fund sales handled by brokers — and the hard marketing began only last summer.

Even though the funds pay Mr. Schwab for marketing and distribution, they say the amount is pretty much what they would spend to lure new customers with their own marketing. But One Source enables them to find customers that they can't always find on their own. Most report that 10 percent to 20 percent of all new dollars are coming through Mr. Schwab.

There are some notable holdouts from One Source. Vanguard Group, the second-largest family after Fidelity, has an unusual shareholder-owned, nonprofit structure and would find its razor-thin operating margins wiped out by paying Mr. Schwab.

"We do for two basis points what Schwab does for 25," said Brian Mattes, a spokesman. "We're not like the small funds where it makes sense to pay for distribution."

T. Rowe Price, the fourth-largest direct marketer, similarly sees no need for One Source — even though it, like Vanguard, sells no-load funds through Schwab brokers, at a fee to the customer.

Meanwhile, Fidelity has directly matched One Source, but its product is less successful. Fidelity's Funds Network also sells more than 200 no-load funds on the same "no fee" basis as Mr. Schwab does. "They have a nice little niche product with One Source, and we thought it was nice enough to match," said Servison of Fidelity. But only nine outside families have signed up, the program has only about $4 billion in assets (some from an earlier program that charged fees) and nearly 90 percent of the sales are of Fidelity funds.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Mar. 18	Mar. 11	Chge
D.J Indus.	3,895.65	3,862.70	+0.85 %
D.J Util.	206.24	209.79	—1.69 %
D.J Trans.	1,732.74	1,721.04	+0.68 %
S & P 100	436.31	432.74	+0.82 %
S & P 500	471.06	466.44	+0.99 %
S & P Ind	552.36	547.43	+0.90 %
NYSE Cp	261.35	258.53	+1.09 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,218.10	3,191.90	+0.82 %
FT 30	2,541.90	2,519.00	+0.91 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,469.	20,115.	+1.76 %
Germany			
DAX	2,155.61	2,103.49	+2.48 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	9,132.31	9,905.66	—7.81 %
World			
MSCIP	627.20	619.70	+1.21 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Mar. 18	Mar. 11
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds rate	3 3/16	3⅛
Japan		
Discount	1¾	1¾
Call money	2 1/16	2 1/16
3-month interbank	2 5/16	2 13/16
Germany		
Lombard	6¾	6¾
Call money	5.85	6¼
3-month interbank	5.80	5.50
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	5¼	5¾
3-month interbank	5¼	5⅛
Gold	Mar. 18	Mar. 11 Chge
London p.m. fix.$	386.55	386.65 —0.03 %

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales March 17

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	309.50	292.50	1,693.80	2,133.10
Convert.	25.50	0.90	394.50	1,007.90
FRNs	146.40	72.00	981.70	677.00
ECP	4,873.50	3,286.70	14,845.80	4,497.40
Total	5,354.90	3,652.10	17,915.80	8,315.40

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	11,008.80	25,379.20	31,245.30	35,444.30
Convert.	507.60	594.70	2,849.50	1,236.60
FRNs	7,570.30	2,884.70	25,339.90	4,141.70
ECP	8,136.90	11,367.70	10,304.20	27,861.80
Total	27,214.60	40,246.30	68,938.70	67,974.00

Source: Euroclear. Cedel.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Mar 18	Mar 11	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.80	6.52	6.80	6.21
U.S. $, mdm term	6.30	5.96	6.31	5.45
U.S. $, short term	5.70	5.42	5.73	4.88
Pounds sterling	7.08	6.79	7.08	6.26
French francs	6.56	6.44	6.56	5.87
Italian lire	8.42	8.48	8.48	7.91
Danish krone	6.54	6.55	6.59	6.20
Swedish krone	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.04
ECU, long term	6.91	6.88	6.91	6.18
ECU, mdm term	6.48	6.44	6.48	5.81
Can. $	7.66	7.42	7.68	6.38
Aus. $	7.54	7.35	7.54	6.59
N.Z. $	6.39	6.77	6.77	5.99
Yen	3.66	3.36	3.67	2.87

Libor Rates March 18

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	3 9/16	3⅞	4⅛
Deutsche mark	5 15/16	5 13/16	5 11/16
Pound sterling	5¼	5¼	5 3/16
French franc	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
ECU	6 7/16	6⅜	6⅜
Yen	2 9/16	2⅝	2⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-25766

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II ("the Fund") are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 31, 1994 at 3:00 p.m. at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to deliberate on the following agenda:

1. to resolve to liquidate the Fund
2. to appoint a liquidator
3. to resolve to convene the second EGM in order to consider to report of the liquididator and to appoint an auditor
4. to resolve to convene the third EGM to consider the report of the auditor and to decide the close of the liquidation

The Meeting convened for the same purpose to be held on February 28, 1994 had to be adjourned for lack of quorum.

Shareholders are advised that at this meeting no quorum is required for the holding of the meeting and decisions on the agenda in order to be validly taken require a majority vote in favour of such decision of 2/3 of the states represented at the meeting.

If the resolutions are passed, repurchase of shares in NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II will cease with effect from the date of the meeting and repurchase orders will be accepted until March 30, 1994.

In order to attend the Meeting of NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II, owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the Meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

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Baer Holding Ltd.

From strength to strength in 1993

Consolidated Key Figures

		1992	1993	Change %
Net profit	SFr. m	68	147	+117
Cash flow	SFr. m	118	225	+ 91
Return on equity	%	10.4	18.4	+ 77
Total assets	SFr. bn	6.3	7.7	+ 23
Equity	SFr. m	674	919	+ 36
Staff		1387	1438	+ 4
Clients' assets	SFr. bn	33.0	44.9	+ 36
Mutual funds	SFr. bn	3.1	5.4	+ 77

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The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, March 21 - March 26

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

● **March 21** Hong Kong February consumer price index figures.
Kaohsiung, Taiwan Advanced Semiconductor Engineering Inc. to hold annual shareholders meeting.
Earnings expected CITIC Pacific, Hongkong Land Holdings, Playmates Properties, Playmates Toys, Television Broadcasts.

● **March 22** Canberra Bureau of Agricultural Research releases quarterly report on commodities.
Hong Kong 1994 Pan Asia Satellite and Cable Television Conference and Exhibition begins. Through March 24.
Earnings expected Mandarin Oriental International.

● **March 23** Hong Kong Vietnam Business Association to hold seminar on Vietnam's infrastructure.
Hong Kong Barclays de Zoete Wedd to hold Global Futures Conference.
Earnings expected Jardine Matheson Holdings.

● **March 24** Sydney Westpac-Melbourne Institute leading economic indicator for January. Forecast: Rise of 0.9 percent.
Wellington February merchandise trade data. Forecast: Surplus to widen to 200 million New Zealand dollars.
Taiwan Taipei International Electronics Spring Show begins at Taipei World Trade Center. Through March 29.
Earnings expected Cheung Kong.

● **March 25** Hong Kong January retail sales.
Hong Kong Gary Wilson, co-chairman of NWA Inc. and Northwest Airlines, to speak at American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong.
Singapore Lecture on "APEC, Nafta and AFTA" by Dr. C. Fred Bergsten, Chairman of the "Eminent Persons Group" at Goodwood Park Hotel at 3:00 P.M.

Europe

● **Expected this week** Copenhagen-February consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month, up 1.9 percent in year.
Rome January industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month.
Rome January producer price index. Up 3.7 percent in year.
Frankfurt January current account. Forecast: Deficit of 1.0 billion Deutsche marks.
Frankfurt Preliminary March cost of living. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 3.2 percent in year.
Frankfurt February M-3 from fourth quarter base. Forecast: Up 15.0 percent in month.

● **March 21** Brussels EU Finance Ministers meet to discuss minimum withholding taxes in the EU.

● **March 22** Amsterdam January producer price index.
Earnings expected Royal Pakhoed NV, Bowater, Renault V.I., Hoechst.

● **March 23** London February retail price index. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month, up 2.2 percent in year. Excluding mortgage interest payments. Forecast: Up 2.6 percent in month.
Earnings expected Royal KNP Banque Nationale de Paris.

● **March 24** Amsterdam Government begins national debate on economy.
Paris Fourth-quarter final gross domestic product.
Earnings expected Bayerische Vereinsbank, Veba, Linde, Preussag, Volkswagen, Reckitt & Colman, Credit Lyonnais.

● **March 25** Frankfurt French financial markets conference. Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer and Bank of France President Jean-Claude Trichet to speak.
Geneva OPEC meeting opens.
London March Confederation of British Industry monthly distributive trends.

Americas

●**Expected this week** Earnings-Getty Petroleum, WD-40.

● **March 20** Las Vegas National Association of Broadcasters annual convention.
Austin, Texas Southcoast Capital Corp. holds its second annual Texas Growth Stock Conference with presentations by Bombay Co., Fred's Inc., Oracle Corp., 3D Systems Unit Corp. Through March 23.
New Orleans Howard Weil Energy Conference features presentations from 160 energy companies. Through March 24.
Kingston, Ontario Developing export markets conference at by Queen's University School of Business. Through March 25.

● **March 21** Washington The Securities Industry Association holds its second annual government relations conference. Through March 23.
Buenos Aires Interamerican Development Bank and Argentina sign contracts for loans totaling $915 million for infrastructure, environmental, technology and export financing projects.
Sao Paulo Inflation for second week in March. Outlook: Expected to rise from 38.87 percent.
Ottawa January retail sales.
Toronto Wal-Mart Inc. executives will brief the media on the retailer's plans for its operations in Canada.
Los Angeles 66th Annual Academy Awards ceremony.

Las Vegas National Association of Broadcasters Multimedia World trade show, featuring new audio-video products from Sony, next releases of Hewlett-Packard's "video jukebox." Through March 24.
Phoenix Standard & Poor's holds insurance seminar covering capital formation, property and casualty market. S&P's methods for setting claims-paying ratings and asset liability management. Through March 22.
Washington Results expected from the weekend's International Brotherhood of Teamsters strike authorization vote against 23 trucking companies included in the National Master Freight Agreement.

● **March 22** Washington The Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's group that sets interest-rate policy, meets.
Washington Merchandise trade deficit for January.
New York Jupiter Communications Co. holds two-day conference on on-line services industry and options for major media players seeking to enter it.
Hawaii Private-sector meeting of U.S. and Japanese semiconductor makers meet under terms of 1991 trade accord.
Earnings expected Conagra Inc., Oracle Systems

● **March 23** Washington February durable goods orders.
Palm Beach, Florida NatWest Securities and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts starts its annual two-day institutional investor forum with presentations from more than 50 real estate companies.
Earnings expected Broderbund Software, Kaufman & Broad Home, Pep Boys-Manny, Moe & Jack, Seagram.

● **March 24** Washington Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Mexico City Inflation for the first half of March. Outlook: Up between 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent.
New York International Business Machines Corp. Chairman Louis V. Gerstner schedules closed-door briefing with analysts, his first since announcing the company's record second quarter loss of $8.1 billion last July.
Earnings expected Dean Foods Co., General Host Corp.

● **March 25** Washington National Association of Realtors releases existing home sales for February.
Rockville, Maryland A Food and Drug Administration advisory committee discusses Genentech Inc.' application for Activase, a blood clot dissolver, for a new dose regimen.
Buenos Aires Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires SA holds shareholders meeting. Outlook: Shareholders will be asked to approve capital increase which will permit the bank to file a registration statement with the U.S. SEC for issue of common stock and convertible bonds.

DOLLAR: *Optimists Banking on Rate Differentials*

Continued from Page 9

the 2.25-point German advantage at the start of February.

"There's no doubt that dollar holders have bailed out of the market," said Andres Drobny, at CS First Boston in London. "But that's a healthy event. When everyone was long dollars, the currency had no room to move up. Now that we've got a two-way market, there's more potential for a rally."

Rainer Marian, at Crédit Suisse in Zurich, said the market was "preparing a base for a rally that should take the dollar to 1.8000 DM by autumn." Mr. Klath said he expected the U.S. currency to be even higher by year-end, trading at more than 1.9000 DM.

"There's lots of talk in the market that the dollar could trade down to 1.5500 DM, and that's good," Mr. Marian said. "If everyone expects the dollar to go higher then it's reflected in the price. With sentiment more ambiguous it makes it easier for the dollar to up."

His only proviso is that the dollar must hold above 1.6750 DM. A break below that would damage the outlook.

The dollar pessimists agree that at present, the dollar is only trading at the bottom of a long enduring trading range, but they see its inability to perform as expected on the back of higher U.S. interest rates as a harbinger for more disappointment.

"The dollar is in a lose-lose situation," said John. R. Taylor Jr., of International Foreign Exchange Concepts Inc., a New York-based consulting firm. "As the U.S. economy expands the Fed will tighten, and rising interest rates will unsettle the bond market, which will cause a sell-off in the equities market and weaken the dollar as investment capital flows out of the United States.

"The market is schizoid about higher U.S. interest rates. Most people think it will drive the dollar higher, but the major impact will be an increase of long-term capital outflows and a weakening dollar."

Mr. Taylor said he expected the dollar to fall "quite low," in a downtrend that will last through summer.

While it is apparent that the dollar has lost its sizzle, European bond and equity prices are still falling.

Saudia Bargains For U.S. Planes

Reuters

DUBAI — Saudia, Saudi Arabia's national airline, started negotiations in Jidda on Sunday with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. on its planned purchase of about 50 U.S.-built aircraft worth $6 billion.

Industry sources said Saudia was looking for three classes of planes. The airline appears inclined buy at least 10 Boeing 747-400s initially, for long-range flights, and could buy an additional 10, the sources said.

McDonnell Douglas and Boeing also are competing to meet Saudia's requirement for 10 to 15 300-seat aircraft and 25 to 30 150-seat airplanes for shorter flights.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 18.
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
IEC Elc			2612	19⅛	18¾	19	
IFR			235	9	8⅛	8⅛	
IG Lab			544	7½	6½	6½	
IGEN			1238	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	
IHOPCp			3347	22	21	21¼	
II-VI			324	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
IIS s			8506	9¾	7⅝	9	
ILC Tc			929	9½	8¾	9	
IMR			14966	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	
IMRS			318	25¾	24	25¾	
IPL Sy			1525	8⅛	7	8	
IRIDIS			1174	9½	8	8	
IRG Tc			4777	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
ISG Intl			432	6⅝	5¾	5¾	
ISI Tech			712	10	9	9⅝	
IVF Am			261	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
IVF pf	.80	17.3	530	4¾	4¾	4¾	
IVI Pub			244	25	24¼	25	
IWC	1.40	6.2	224	22	22	22	
Icot			928	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	
Idas			338	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
IllinSup			1525	8⅛	7	8	
ImageAm			3871	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
ImagBus			2079	3¼	1¾	2	
ImagSen			4399	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	
ImagInd			1174	9½	9	9⅝	
ImMr			64768	11⅛	9½	11⅛	
Imclne			2841	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
Imucor			690	6⅝	6	6⅛	
ImuLps			3067	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Imungn			1725	6½	6	6⅛	
ImunRes			2444	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
Imunex s			3949	15½	14⅛	14⅝	
Imtrx wt			136	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Imunmd			5639	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	
Inactiv			404	11½	1½	1½	
InfrBc	?		995	14⅝	14	14⅛	−1
InsCrd	1.141	9.9	1287	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
InfoCu			7874	14⅝	10½	12	
InHome			2053	3	2⅝	3	
Inscom			3808	19½	18½	18⅝	
Inbrgnd			590	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
IncAm			515	7⅝	7	7⅝	
IndBcp	1.16	3.1	3523	37⅝	34⅛	37⅝	
IndepHld	.02e	.7	21	3⅛	3	3	
IndBkMA			7436	8⅝	8	8⅝	
IndBkMI	.80	4.7	611	19⅛	18½	19⅛	
IndInvr	.24	1.3	1000	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
IndTelM			8355	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	
IndPrd	.60e	3.1	118	22⅛	22⅛	22	
IndUnd	.56	2.3	41	24⅝	24	24⅝	
InAcous	.30	1.8	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	
IndusHld			628	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
IndlFnA			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
IndSci			206	28⅝	27	27⅛	
InfmBrd s			1292	31⅛	27	27	
InfoSrh			3148	22½	21	22⅛	
Infodat			471	⅝	½	⅝	
InfoAm			352	4⅛	3	4	
Infoint			37	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
InfrRsc			882	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	
InfoRes			36983	22⅛	20	22	
Informix			36352	24	22⅛	23	
Infrserv			102	2⅝	2	2	
InfuTech			265	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	
InhMed			1870	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
Inmac			881	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
Innodata			357	7⅛	7	7	
Inspto wt			39	⅝	½	½	
Innovex	.22	1.8	1785	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	
Instak			460	2½	1⅝	1⅞	
Insyst			7017	24⅛	19⅝	23	
InsurPn			1136	22½	21½	22½	
Intalco			182	17	16½	16⅝	
IntAlteVis			289	9¼	8⅛	9¼	
IntAlt	.05	1.4	382	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	
IntelMd	.14	.9	849	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	
IntelTc			4263	15⅛	15	15⅛	
IntelAut			2765	33½	31	33	
Integracr			264	12⅛	11½	12	
IntgStr s			1533	15⅝	14½	14½	
IntgDv			23713	31⅛	29½	29½	
IntSisy			2307	25⅝	22⅝	25⅝	
IntSys			370	12½	11½	11½	
InfoWst			3840	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
Intel s	.20		187408	73½	68	72	
Intel wt s			30101	19⅝	17	19⅛	
IntSr wtA			227	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
IntSr wtB			651	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
IntSrg s			1763	8⅝	7⅝	8	
Intelsat	.32e	1.2	19915	27	24	26⅛	
IntTel			3077	11⅛	10½	11⅛	
IntwSvp	.30	2.0	114	15	14⅞	15	
IntNtwk			3537	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
Intrcmp	.18	1.7	1544	11⅝	8⅝	10⅝	
Intrcptor			886	10	9⅛	9⅝	
IntrMtk	.32	1.7	362	19	18⅛	18⅝	
IntrLk	.24	1.6	2105	15	14⅝	14⅝	
Intgrtc			138	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Intfm			1103	4⅛	4	4	
InterFm			144	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Intgph			6761	10	9½	10	
InfrHlth			2216	57⅛	53	54½	
Interm			8899	28⅛	24⅛	26⅞	
Interlef			19312	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	
InterLing			1744	8⅛	8	8⅛	
IntrCm			2949	12⅝	11	12½	
InfmetC			1050	10	9½	9⅝	
Intmtr	.16	2.8	769	5⅝	5	5⅛	
IntAir			464	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
IntCabl			14025	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	
IntCble			3049	24½	22⅛	24⅛	
IntCrt			11	2½	2⅛	2½	
InDsIrA			864	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
InDsIrB			33	17⅛	17	17⅛	
InHtd	1.58t	4.6	131	35	32½	32⅝	
Intimog			1281	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
IntJen			38	8⅛	8	8	
IntMasm			1238	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
IntPrt			6384	1½	1⅛	1½	
IntPost			115	11⅝	11	11⅛	
IntRsh	.06	2.4	269	3⅝	3	3⅛	
InTelTz			2269	13	12⅛	12⅛	
Intmu			2171	10	9⅛	9⅝	
Intrm wtB			111	5⅛	4⅝	5	
Intphse			522	5⅝	4½	5⅛	
Intpnt			1024	11⅝	10⅝	11	
Intpro			249	10	9⅛	9⅝	
IntrSr s	2.00		17	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Intrsv			1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
IntrVis			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Intrsphr			8959	14⅛	12	14	
Intrspec			3030	6	5⅝	6	
Intrfm s	.20	1.4	3455	15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	
IntvisB			1214	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Intvoice			6455	13⅝	12⅞	13	
Intuit			5329	45⅝	42⅛	43	
Invcare			2150	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	
InvBnk s	.50	2.7	263	19	17⅛	18½	
InvTitl	.08	.8	9	9½	8½	9½	
Iomega			1432	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
IowaNt s	.44	3.5	170	24½	23⅛	24	
Irsquid	.36	3.3	48	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
IrwnFn s	.36	1.4	330	22	21⅛	22	
Isco	.20b	2.0	214	11	9⅛	9⅝	
Isis			7771	8⅝	7½	8⅝	
Isomdx			772	19⅛	17½	18⅛	
IsrLd			2	22	21	21	
Istechs			4082	11	12⅛	12⅛	
ItaYokd	1.26e	6	1319	21	21⅛	21⅛	
Itron			689	18	16½	16½	
Iwerks			4105	27⅛	24⅛	26⅛	

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
J							
JBJ Sn			1550	18⅝	18	18½	
J&R'st			1484	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
JG Ind			168	2	1⅝	1⅞	
JLG	.08e	.3	568	32⅛	31	32½	
JMC Gp	.21e	4.1	765	5⅛	5	5⅛	
JPS			194	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
JSB Fn	.64	2.8	989	23½	22⅛	22⅝	
Jabil			3195	9⅝	8⅛	8½	
Jackt'wt			43	11⅝	10	11	
JacobBec			273	8⅝	8	8⅛	
Jacbsn	.50	3.5	x385	14⅛	13	14⅛	
JacarC wt			21	8½	7⅛	8½	
JacorCm			759	16	14⅝	16	
Jamesmn			1291	8⅝	8	8⅛	
Jamtne			198	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
Jason s			336	15	14	14⅝	
JayJacb			103	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
JerzPrd			2642	11⅛	10	10⅝	
JetGo	.20		4886	45⅝	30⅛	41½	
JetFsh s	.48	3.1	295	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	
JetSvLn			3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
JetStvs			57	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
JenCV			1740	13⅛	12½	13⅛	
JetFrm s			1295	8⅝	7½	7½	
Jmar			2909	3⅛	1⅝	1⅝	
JWA			127	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
JohnstnA			352	27	27⅛	28½	
JohnsSv	.30e	1.0	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Jonkstl			636	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
Jonet A			2522	13½	14½	14⅝	
JonesM	.10	.7	1311	15	13⅛	13⅝	
Joslyn	1.20	5.1	502	24½	22⅝	23⅝	
JunoLt	.24	1.3	5328	18⅝	17½	18½	
JustPfWet			477	15⅝	15	15⅝	
JustToys			1267	6⅝	4⅝	6⅝	
Justin s	.16	1.0	6347	15⅛	14⅛	15⅝	
K							
K Swiss	.98	.3	604	34⅛	32⅝	33⅝	
K-Tel			1	6⅝	6⅝	7⅛	
KLA			14219	43½	41½	43½	
KLLM s			204	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
KTron			40	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
Kahler s	.081	.8	1339	11	9	10½	
KalaRac			172	16	14⅝	14⅝	
Kaman	.44	4.3	810	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	
Kaman pf	2.25	4.3	22	51½	51	51½	
KankakB			34	16⅝	16½	16½	
L							
LA T Sst			804	4½	4	4½	
LCI Intl			2334	40⅝	36⅝	40⅝	
LCI Intl pf	1.25	4.7	1621	26⅝	26	26⅛	
LCS	.10	1.3	360	8	7	8	
LDDS s			28342	29	27½	28½	
LDI Co	.16	2.8	414	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	
LGR Bc			423	22⅝	21½	21⅝	
LSB NC	.33	2.3	33	22	21	22	
LSI Ind	.08	.4	1894	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
LTX			2466	24⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
LVMH	3.63e	2.3	41154	160	153½	+14½	
LXE			49	12	11½	12	
LabOne	.72	2.1	959	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
LaBarge			2089	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
LaarmTc			17495	16⅝	14⅛	15⅝	
Laserscp			1357	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
Lattice s			20571	19⅛	16⅛	18⅝	
LaurBCs s	.34e	1.3	49	13⅝	13½	13½	
LawrSB			457	4	3⅝	3⅞	
Lawsn	.48	1.7	949	28⅛	25⅝	28⅛	
LwyrT s	.12	.7	2804	17	15⅝	16½	
Layne			204	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
LeadPrn			1298	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
LmgCo			23423	19	15⅝	16⅛	
Leaseway			1149	12	11⅝	12	
LeaSdu			1483	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	
Lectec	.52t	5.3	421	10	8	10	
Lechters			1633	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛	
Lesnr			30697	34⅝	31⅛	32	
Leslie			642	7	7⅛	7⅛	
LesGrp			922	½	½	½	
Lesco s			1163	16	15⅛	15⅝	
LevelOne			1611	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	
LexingS	.40	2.6	3373	16⅝	14⅝	15½	
LibyBc	.40	2.6	397	23⅛	22½	22⅝	
LibBcSK	.40	2.6	48	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
LibyH A	.28	2.7	99	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
LibMedA			12346	23⅝	21½	23½	
LibMdp pf	4.00	7.7	2			78	
LibNtS s	.78e	2.6	1311	30⅛	28⅝	30⅝	
LibrtyTc			1047	9⅝	8⅝	9½	
Lido			420	2⅝	2	2⅝	
Lidak			6646	6	5⅛	5⅝	
Lidck wt			1401	2	2⅛	2⅛	
Lidck wtC			140	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LifTch	.20	1.2	x771	17⅛	16	16½	
LifUSA			14034	14	11⅝	11½	
Lincare			1034	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	
LincEl			1236	15	14	15	
LsneS			1182	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LHoan s			192	11½	10⅝	11⅛	
Lionel			33	17⅝	16⅛	17⅝	
Litty Ins	.40	1.6	1336	25½	24⅛	24⅝	
LinBrd			3901	111⅛	109	110½	
Lincpts s			1802	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
LincEd			2144	14⅛	13½	13⅝	
LincSB	1.40	3.1	91	45	44	45	
LincTl s	.92	3.2	6381	17	15⅝	16⅛	
LindsayM	.39f	12.1	46	3	4⅝	4⅝	
Lindberg	.20	3.1	416	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
Lindsy			1734	26⅛	21⅛	23½	
LinsdrTc	.24	.3	14893	47⅛	43⅝	46⅝	
Lipsom			4197	7	6½	6⅝	
Lipsm pf	1.94	10.0	136	19½	19	19⅝	
LTI			6378	9½	8⅛	8⅛	
LisBox s	.40	1.1	5	36	35⅝	35⅝	
LitchFn s	.08	.6	168	13⅛	12½	13⅛	
Lheltuse			1364	24⅛	22	24	
Lifeline			13	17⅝	16⅛	17⅛	
Lifetime			337	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	
Liuski			1911	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Lockck			31840	11⅛	8⅛	10⅝	
LomA			877	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
LodgEnt			3417	14½	13⅝	14½	
Loewen s	.06		5197	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
Logmatn			1492	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	
LoneStr			3838	7⅛	6⅛	7	
Lomak			4522	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
LondDvr			393	15⅛	15	15	
LongDist			49	13⅝	13½	13½	
LongFd			7567	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	
LoneStr			3197	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
LoneStn			3748	12	11	11⅝	
LotteryEs			1279	12⅝	11½	12⅝	
Lotus			68453	34½	27⅝	+4⅛	
Lowrenc			191	9½	8⅛	9½	
Loyalo	.40	2.3	911	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Lufkin	.60	2.3	124	18⅝	18	18	
Lunar			581	13⅛	11⅛	13	
Lunstnd			1356	27½	24	25	
M							
M-Wave			1588	15	13⅛	14⅛	
MQ Prod			114	11⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
MAWeaver			11304	6⅝	6	6⅛	
MAF Bc s			633	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
MARC			37	3	2⅝	3	
MB Com			1094	19	18⅛	19	
MCI s	.10	.116	3302	25½	24⅛	25⅝	
MDL Info			4545	9⅝	8	8⅛	
MDT Cp			571	6⅛	5½	6⅛	
MFN			1397	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
MKS Ins			2495	15	20⅛	24⅝	
MGF Pfpr			1313	13⅛	11	12⅛	
MK Gold			7319	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
MMI	.16	3.0	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
MNX			463	14⅝	14	14⅝	
MRI Mat			2719	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
MRS Tch			1498	10⅛	9⅝	10	
MRV Cm			678	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
MRV wt			471	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
MS Com			2254	27⅛	24⅛	27⅛	
MSB Bcp	.30e	1.7	121	18	17⅛	17⅛	
MTC El			9553	1	8⅝	1	
MTS	.54	1.8	471	31⅛	31	31⅛	
MVrmd	.40	2.3	846	18⅛	24⅝	26⅛	
MB g	.40		392	17⅛	16⅝	17	
MacaSec			2002	5⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
MacHTc			443	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Macromd			2224	20⅛	19	19⅝	
Madge			19288	19⅛	16⅝	17⅝	
MadGld	1.84	5.7	284	33½	32⅛	33⅝	
MagPhr			2616	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
Magsl			213	7⅛	6⅛	6½	
MagSR			313	16⅝	16⅛	16	
MagmP			12703	34	31	33	
Magnetk s	.34	1.0	86	37	34	35	
MagGe	.74	3.9	3086	19⅛	18⅝	19½	
MagCp s			3480	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
MagTch s			472	6½	5⅝	6	
MalBk			6347	19⅝	21⅛	24⅝	
MalnSr			4640	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
MalnSCB			3037	13⅛	12½	13⅝	
Malpin	.16e	.8	482	19⅛	18⅛	19⅝	
Mallon			51	4½	3⅝	4	
Mantrn	?		349	5⅝	5	5⅛	
Manugist			999	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	
MapInfo			1236	24⅛	23	23	
MarbFn	.05e	.6	155	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
Marcam			2168	14	12⅝	13⅝	
Marlet			1134	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
MarDrl			11225	6⅝	5½	6½

هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Wales Loses to England but Wins 5 Nations Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — England foiled a Welsh grand slam by beating Wales, 15-8, at Twickenham, but failed to win by enough points to prevent a Welsh triumph in the Five Nations rugby championship.

Rory Underwood and Tim Rodber scored England's first tries in a year, and Nigel Walker replied with one for Wales.

Both teams ended with 3 victories and 1 loss. England needed to win by 16 points to secure the title.

In the other match Saturday, France avoided the wooden spoon in the tournament by stopping Scotland, 20-12.

The first English try came 10 minutes into the match. After the pack won the ball at midfield, Rob Andrew produced a pass that deliberately missed out two players and put center Phil de Glanville in flight through the Welsh defense. De Glanville held off two tackles before his short pass to Rory Underwood, who got past Ieuan Evans to race 25 meters and score. Andrew kicked the conversion and England led, 7-0.

Neil Jenkins had a chance to cut England's lead when de Glanville was penalized for not releasing, but the Welsh fly half sliced his 35-meter kick just wide. Five minutes later, Jenkins floated a 35-meter kick between the posts after England had been penalized in a scrum.

Three minutes after the break it was 12-3 when England's power and improvisation brought another try. Will Carling thought he had scored a try in the corner but put a foot into touch before grounding the ball. Wales had the put-in from the line-out, but Rodber leaped to pluck the ball out of the air and dive over.

Andrew scored on a 15-meter kick in the 53d minute when Jenkins was penalized for violent play underneath his own posts and England led 15-3.

The English continued to press but the Welsh held them at bay and Walker's try in the 75th minute came after some powerful front-row play. Ricky Evans was caught just short of the English line but received good support from John Davies. The ball was fed quickly to Walker, who had only 10 meters to run over the line.

France won at Murrayfield in Edinburgh for the first time in 16 years. Jean-Luc Sadourny and Philippe Saint-André scored tries to lead France, leaving the Scots last in the championship standings.

Thierry Lacroix kicked two penalties and a conversion, and Pierre Montlaur scored another conversion as the French overpowered the Scots to replace Ireland in third place.

(AP, Reuters)

Kevin Lamarque/Reuters

Welsh flanker Emyr Lewis barreling through the English defense at Twickenham. England scored two tries, its first in over a year.

Michael Andretti Stymies Mansell In Australia Prix

The Associated Press

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia — Michael Andretti kept cool after a prerace disagreement with Nigel Mansell and drove brilliantly in chaotic conditions to make a triumphant comeback to IndyCar racing by winning Sunday's season-opening Australian IndyCar Grand Prix.

Andretti, who had a disastrous year in Formula One racing in 1993, took the lead from Mansell, the pole sitter and defending champion, on the first lap. He stayed in front until the race was halted after 55 of the 65 scheduled laps because of darkness.

Rain delays at the start, a need to sweep sand from the circuit and a five-car collision on the pace lap meant the race began two hours and 20 minutes late and cars slid all over the track during the competition. Only 14 of the 27 starters were still running at the end.

Andretti's victory was the first for owner Chip Ganassi and for the Reynard chassis, which was making its series debut. Driving a Reynard-Ford, the 1991 season champion finished 1:33 seconds ahead of second-placed Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who mounted a late charge in his Penske Ilmor.

Mario Andretti, Michael's father, was third in a Newman/Haas Lola-Ford.

Mansell, who won the Australian race last year in his IndyCar debut and went on to win the PPG IndyCar World Series, spun out twice during the race and finished ninth in his Newman/Haas Lola-Ford.

Andretti covered the 55 laps of the 2.795 mile (4.49-kilometer) Surfers Paradise street circuit in 1 hour, 53 minutes and 52.770 seconds, an average speed of 80.994 miles per hour (130.344 kilometers per hour).

He and Mansell tangled in the pits after an aborted start, with Mansell claiming Andretti had cut him off during the pace lap.

Andretti played down the disagreement. "A couple of things were said and then we just went on with our jobs," he said.

Michael Knight, a spokesman for Mansell, said the Englishman had nothing to say about the incident.

"I'm so happy to be back," Michael Andretti said of his return to the IndyCar circuit. "What a day. We didn't miss a beat. The car handled like a charm all day."

The Harding Plea-Bargaining Marathon: Listening In on Both Sides

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — As lawyers on opposing sides of the Nancy Kerrigan assault case, Norman W. Frink, the prosecutor, and Robert C. Weaver Jr., the attorney for Tonya Harding, had spoken almost daily for two months.

Last Monday afternoon, they began a frenetic 48 hours of plea bargaining that ended only three hours before Harding walked into a courtroom and admitted guilt to a charge of hindering the prosecution.

Frink characterized the negotiations as "freewheeling," while Weaver said it had been a period "of not very much sleep."

The two attorneys met or spoke a dozen or so times between Monday and Wednesday, Weaver said, "and everybody had to give a little bit on this."

In the end, both sides reached an agreement with which they could be satisfied. Frink obtained a felony conviction of Harding and acquired an admission that she had conspired to impede the inquiry of the Kerrigan assault with her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, and her bodyguard, Shawn Eckardt.

Harding also was assessed $160,000 in fines, court costs and charitable donations, and her amateur skating career was effectively scuttled.

Weaver, meanwhile, kept Harding out of jail. Instead of a prison term, she received three years' probation and was ordered to perform 500 hours of community service.

"Both sides took the low-risk approach to solving the problem," said Edward Jones, a Portland attorney who is president of the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association. "They both got something where they could walk away and say, 'I made a good deal.'"

Both Frink and Weaver said they were confident of their chances had the case gone to trial. So why did they settle for a plea bargain?

An indictment would have brought about an expensive, protracted disposition of the case and attracted a disruptive media presence, Frink said.

Weaver said that a plea arrangement was a chance for Harding to resolve a "nightmare" and move on with her life.

By Monday, motivation for a plea arrangement had developed a certain urgency. Until then, Weaver had been occupied by lawsuits against the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Figure Skating Association. He had been successful on both counts, securing Harding's place on the Olympic team and paving the way for her to compete at the world championships in Japan.

Then he turned his full attention to the criminal investigation of the Kerrigan case. A grand jury report was due in a week, and there was a chance that Harding would be indicted.

"It was my view, and also I think it was Norm's, that if there was to be a pretrial resolution, it had to be before any charges were brought," Weaver said.

During their frequent conversations, Weaver said, he became aware of the conditions that the state might accept.

"I was a prosecutor for 12 years," Weaver said. "A lot of things don't have to be spoken."

On Monday, he said, "after knowing what the parameters were, I communicated some vague terms that we would consider settling the case on."

Thus began 48 hours of fervid negotiations. Harding's admission that she helped to cover up the plot to attack Kerrigan was a key point for Frink, because it appeared to contradict her previous statements.

Harding first told authorities she knew nothing about the attack. Later she said she learned upon returning from the national championships Jan. 10 that several people close to her were involved and had not notified authorities out of fear.

"She had to admit that every public statement she emitted had been a lie," Frink said.

This is not completely accurate. Harding has said all along that she had no prior knowledge of the plan to harm Kerrigan with a metal baton. She did not admit to any prior knowledge in the plea arrangement, and Weaver has continued to insist that she had none.

By forcing Harding to resign from the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which left her ineligible to compete at the world championships, Frink accomplished two things.

First, he sought to do a favor for the skating association, which had been blocked from calling Harding before a disciplinary panel. More important, the revocation of her skating membership and the ending of her amateur career provided the most tangible evidence that Harding had been punished for her admission of guilt.

Popov Breaks His Mark Again

The Associated Press

GELSENKIRCHEN, Germany — Alexander Popov of Russia bettered his own short-course world record Saturday in the 100-meter freestyle with a time of 46.74 seconds at the Arena World Cup meet.

It was the fourth time this year that Popov, 22, has improved his short-course record. Last weekend he swam the distance in 47.12 seconds in a World Cup meet in Desenzano, Italy.

Raumundas Mazuolis of Lithuania finished second in 47.54, and Silko Guenzel of Germany was third in 48.50.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 18.
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
NtrVisn	—		643	4¾	4	4¾	—
NuWst	—		9410	2⅝	1¾	2⅛	+⅛
NuWst pf	—		17	13¼	13¼	13¼	+8
NuCMet	.20	1.6	226	13	12¼	12¾	+⅝
NucMol	—		311	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—
NuKote A	—		2176	22⅞	21⅞	22	—¼
Nuhmrx	—		793	12½	11⅝	12	—¼
NYCR pf	.85e	4.5	43	19	18¼	18⅝	—¼
Nvcor	—		106	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
NvcorA	.16	4.1	266	3⅞	3½	3⅝	—
O							
OCharly	—		1614	16⅝	15	16	+7
OI Corp	—		472	5¼	4½	5⅛	+¼
OM Grp	.07e	.3	2351	21½	21⅛	21¼	—⅜
OPTI	—		10499	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅝
OtelcoAu	—		730	29½	28	29¼	+⅜
OSB Fn	.48	2.1	134	23½	22	22½	—
OSF Inc	.10	—	186	12¼	11½	12¼	+¾
Oshoe	—		292	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
OTR Ex	—		1629	8¼	7¼	8¼	+¾
OakHill	—		628	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	—
Octel	—		9422	28½	26	28⅛	+2
OddsEnd	—		232	1⅝	½	1⅛	—⅜
OdetteSB	—		35	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
OdetteA	—		2096	11½	10⅝	11½	+⅜
OfisLog	—		6028	14½	13⅝	14½	+½
OgdEnt	.80	2.3	142	35	34½	35	—
OhioCa	2.92	4.4	1988	64½	62½	63⅝	+⅝
Oilseed	.20	1.8	12	11	11	11	—2
OldAmer	—		95	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
OldDom	—		209	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+⅝
OldKent	1.16	3.7	2918	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+⅝
OldLyme	.93e	.3	1546	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
OldNB	.92	2.5	910	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+⅛
OldSecBc	.80	2.0	190	41	40	41	+⅝
Olicom	—		4354	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+⅛
OlymFn	.44	12.8	821	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅛
OlymFnl	2.00	7.0	2179	28½	27½	28½	+⅛
OlymSft	—		8328	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
Olympus	—		126	12⅛	11¼	11¼	—1½
OmegaEn	—		13992	13½	12	12⅝	—⅝
OmegPh	.64	2.4	2989	26⅝	25	26⅛	+⅝
OmniFlex	—		4218	11	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
Omnitrs	—		228	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
OnAssign	—		2755	14¼	13⅛	14⅛	+⅝
OTBC	—		906	9⅛	8⅝	9¼	+¼
Onbcp	1.00	3.1	x1790	32½	31	32	+½
Onbcp pf	1.69	5.8	423	29⅝	29	29¼	—
Oncogn	—		2531	3⅞	3½	3⅞	—
Oncor	—		2827	8½	7½	8⅛	+⅝
OneProc	—		2576	26½	24⅝	25⅞	+⅝
OneVoice	.88	3.3	587	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	—
OnlnRsh	—		1391	7½	7⅛	7⅝	—
Optelecom	—		1418	5⅛	4⅝	5	—
OptiCo	.12	1.6	506	7⅝	6⅝	7⅜	+½
OptiDbl	—		2288	14¼	13⅝	14	—⅛
OptiKR	—		3301	23⅛	20⅛	21⅛	—2
OptiCr	—		2271	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
Opto	—		131	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
Oracle s	—		72151	35⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+½
Orbit	—		1146	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—
OrbSci	—		40092	22⅝	19⅛	21⅛	+2⅝
Orbotch	—		1238	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
OrchStw	—		1355	15	14½	14½	—⅝
OregStl	—		450	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
OrthDiag	—		1394	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Ortho	—		8529	20⅛	17½	20⅛	+2⅛
Oreamer	—		1030	14½	13½	14⅛	+⅝
Orthfix	—		3731	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	—⅛
OrthImt	—		523	8	7⅛	7⅞	—½
OrthopT	—		485	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Osborn	.251	6.9	57	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
OshBk	.41e	2.8	2162	15¼	14½	14⅝	—⅝
OshBB	.36e	2.1	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
OshKT B	.50	4.8	1900	11½	10	10⅛	—⅝
Osmtrx	—		251	7⅝	7⅛	7½	—
OsteoRch	—		361	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
OttTP	1.72	5.1	258	34¼	32⅝	34	+⅛
OutbkSts	—		8206	29⅛	27⅛	29¼	+⅝
Outlet	—		91	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—½
OvbkGrp	—		953	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+⅝
OvbnBs	—		12726	65	59½	59½	—4½
OxfdRsc	—		910	12⅝	12	12⅝	—⅛
P							
P&F	—		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
PAM	—		98	6½	6	6⅛	+⅛
PCA Int	.28	2.7	307	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+⅛
PCS Inv	—		373	11½	10½	11⅛	—
PDA	—		919	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
PDK	—		3044	1⅞	⅝	1⅝	+⅝
PDK wt B	—		160	½	⅛	½	+⅛
PDK wt C	—		852	½	⅛	½	+⅛
PDK pf	.50	15.4	1017	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	—⅝
PMC Com	—		458	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—
PMR Cp	—		72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
PSB Hold	—		298	10⅝	10	10	—
PSC	—		1535	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
PacRim	—		585	2⅛	1⅞	2	+⅛
Pacar	1.00e	1.8	6038	60⅛	55⅝	56⅛	—1⅛
Pacific A	.65	14.4	434	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
PacBnk s	—		327	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	+⅛
PacCrst	—		209	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
PacDuni	.61r	3.9	1109	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅝
PacPhy s	—		27653	18	16	17⅝	—⅛
PacSun	—		190	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅝
PTelcm	1.32	5.1	642	25⅝	24⅛	25⅝	+⅛
PacifCA	—		1340	54⅝	51	53⅝	+2
PacifCB	—		7440	52⅝	50½	51⅝	+2
Pacific	—		1101	9	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
Pacific Mx	.34	2.0	923	17	11½	11⅝	+⅛
PapaJohn	—		2298	33⅛	30⅝	33⅛	—2⅛
Paradion	—		5418	13⅝	11	11⅛	—1⅝
ParmTch	—		36266	33½	29½	33½	+3⅝
ParnSoc	—		1640	22½	21½	22½	—⅛
ParisBr	—		167	2½	2½	2½	—½
ParkC	—		64	20½	19½	19½	—½
ParkNt	1.80	2.5	775	71	72	72	—½
ParkOh	—		1236	19⅛	17	17½	—⅛
Parkvsn	—		2656	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—
ParkvFn s	.52	1.7	63	32½	30½	30½	—2
Parkwy	.60	5.0	11	12	12	12	—⅛
PartnBd	.10e	.5	11746	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+⅝
Patrkl s	—		730	29	27⅛	28½	—
PatDrl	—		604	35	35	35⅛	—½
PatEng	—		104	7	6½	6½	—½
PatEn wt	—		221	⅝	½	½	—⅛
Patrnk	—		1726	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Paychx s	.24	.6	6827	39	37	37½	—½
PayTch	—		2187	9¼	9	9¼	—½
PaxTch	—		1596	11	10	10⅛	—⅝
PeerAm	—		1100	4⅞	4	4⅛	+⅛
PeerMf	.50	4.7	134	11½	10½	10⅝	—⅝
Penedrm	—		189	15⅛	14	15	+1½
PennAm	—		28	7⅛	7	7	—
PennEn	2.20	7.1	355	31⅛	30⅝	31	—⅛
PennTrt	—		12	14½	13	14½	+1⅝
PennVa	1.80e	5.1	180	35	33	35	+2
PennBc	.36	2.2	1478	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
Pennfl	.02e	.3	763	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Pentair s	.72	2.0	2119	37⅛	35	36¼	—1
Pentech	—		1053	6⅛	5⅝	6	+⅛
PenWest	.20	1.0	1134	23⅛	20	20⅝	—1⅛
PeoFst s	.42	1.6	42	26½	26	26½	+½
PeoBcp s	.40	2.1	21	19½	18½	19½	+⅝
PeopBOH	1.12	2.7	8	45	40	41	—1⅝
PbServ	1.36	2.8	270	48⅛	47½	47⅞	—⅛
PeopCt	.36	3.4	4468	11⅛	10⅝	10½	—⅝
PeopCt pf	4.25	6.5	508	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	—2⅝
PeopBk	.48b	2.1	220	23	22⅝	22⅝	—
PepBkIN	—		36	24⅝	23½	24½	—½
PeopChc	—		1395	34⅝	33⅝	34	—½
PeopHrt	—		6198	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—½
PeopMid	.92	2.2	417	41	38	38	—1⅛
PSBBrc	—		624	5⅛	4⅝	5	—⅛
PesVsFn	.88	4.8	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
PeopTel s	—		6169	10⅛	9½	10⅛	—⅛
PepBoy	—		8928	41⅝	34⅝	39⅛	+4⅛
PerSelv	—		4703	32½	27	30⅛	+3⅛
Pergtrr	—		2312	20	17⅛	18	—1
PerFood	—		1212	24½	22	22½	—
Perform	—		1018	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—½
Perigo s	—		186968	28⅛	22	24⅝	—3⅛
PersnMg	—		659	11	9½	10	—1
PerFood	—		4955	5½	4⅝	5	—⅛
PetroAn	—		24634	14⅛	13½	13⅝	—⅝
PetrLng	—		4982	11⅛	10⅛	11	+⅝
Petrocp	—		121	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
PetDv	—		1218	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
PetGeo	—		681	28	36⅛	36⅛	—⅝
PHedl A	.55	6.5	519	9	8½	9	—
Pehrlte	1.12	3.1	393	37½	33⅝	36	+½
Pehmin	—		368	5⅛	⅝	3⅛	+⅛
PhilMor	—		10749	30½	29	29⅛	+⅝
Petsuff	—		1774	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+½
Petbrng	—		7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+½
PhrmAlkt	—		2292	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
PhrmMg	—		1368	9	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Pharmo s	—		2595	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
PharLb	—		838	3⅛	2⅝	3	—
PhilCon	—		543	11	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
PhilEnv	—		14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—
PhilJacob	.45	3.6	x1739	13	12⅛	12½	—⅝
PhnixRe	.30	1.2	8435	25⅝	23⅝	24⅛	—⅝
PhnixSt pf	2.00	3.8	361	52½	50½	52½	+5
PhmXTc	—		9274	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+⅝
PhotoCs	—		16	7	6½	7	—
Photonic	—		2973	5⅝	3½	5⅝	+1½
Pictrin	—		3493	21⅛	19⅛	21⅛	+1⅝
PhyCor	—		7509	34⅛	31⅝	34⅛	+2⅛
PhyCAs	—		21813	30½	26½	29	+1
PhysClin	—		3851	11	9⅝	10½	+⅛
PhyCpl	—		2294	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+⅛
PhysCntl	—		5458	27½	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅝
PhysIn	—		145	5⅛	3⅝	4⅝	+⅝
PhysRep	—		8310	15	14	14½	—⅝
PiedBn s	.64	3.0	19	21½	21	21½	+½
PiedMg	—		16	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅝
Piemnt	.30f	4.0	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅝
Pikrite s	.60	1.8	91	34	31	33	+⅝
Pinkin	—		389	21⅛	20	20½	+⅛
PincFls s	.56	2.5	1945	23	22	22⅝	+⅝
PinnMar	—		3675	20	17⅝	19⅝	+2
PionFn	.20	.9	1308	22	21	21⅝	—
PionGp s	.48	1.2	10599	41⅝	32½	40⅝	+7⅛
PionHB	.64	1.5	12087	37⅝	35⅛	36	+⅝
PitneyB	.14	.5	1423	28½	26⅝	28	+⅝
Pitncr	—		7849	37⅛	32⅝	35⅝	+3
PizzaSF	.50	2.2	586	23½	21⅝	23⅛	+⅝
PlangrSy	—		1706	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅝
PlastLn	—		53	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
PlatSft s	—		3058	13⅛	11⅝	12⅝	+1
PlatTc	—		15190	14⅝	13½	14	+½
Players	—		16466	27⅛	24⅝	27	+2½
PlzdHme	—		2212	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
Plenum	1.12	4.1	251	27½	26⅛	27½	+1⅛
Plexus	—		279	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅝
PloBean	.40	2.1	205	19⅛	18	19½	+1⅝
PolkAu	—		43	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
PolloTrp	—		5059	17⅛	15	16⅝	—⅝
Polymed	—		147	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—
Pomeroy	—		579	12	10⅝	11⅛	—⅝
PopCrd	.93	11.2	291	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Ponder	—		480	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
PoolEn	—		4095	7⅝	7⅛	7½	—⅛
PortBrk s	.40	3.4	1018	11	10½	11	+⅛
Possis	—		1777	8½	7⅛	8½	+1
PoughSv	—		3195	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
Powell	—		8249	7⅝	6	6⅝	+⅝
Pwrsell	—		16344	6	5	6⅛	+5⅝
PrecStd	—		349	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—
PrecIntr	—		1670	26	24½	25⅝	+1⅛
PrmAnes	—		842	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
PrmrBc	1.35i	7.8	834	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
PrmBn	.48	2.7	21	20	18	18	—
PremFn	.52	2.7	29	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
PrmRad	—		809	11⅛	10⅝	10½	—⅛
PrmPge	—		794	9⅛	8⅝	9	+⅝
PresRv s	—		18530	17⅝	15⅛	17	+⅝
PrestLf	.09	1.2	2948	7⅝	6⅛	7⅝	+⅝
Prestlek	—		3540	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
PrtCrSt s	—		63903	20⅝	19⅛	20⅛	—⅛
PrtERT s	2.40	7.0	x12700	34½	33⅝	34⅛	—
PrcREI B	1.61e	4.7	710	34½	32⅝	34½	—
PrcTR s	.52	1.4	x6901	38⅛	33⅝	37⅛	+4
PrdePl	—		3638	5⅛	5	5½	+⅛
Primar s	—		121	15	14⅛	14⅛	—⅝
Primadn	—		7333	29½	25½	28½	+2⅛
PrimBcp	.52b	2.5	572	30½	29½	30½	+⅝
PrmeMd	—		773	3⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
PrmRet	—		20128	5⅝	5	5⅝	—
PrmRt pf	—		20018	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+2
Primdat	—		5653	2⅝	2½	2½	—
PrincMtl	.48	2.2	78	22⅝	22	22	—⅛
Printnrx	—		502	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅝
Pronet	—		1649	13⅝	13⅛	13½	—⅝
Procept	—		1764	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
Procyt	—		4949	14	12⅝	13⅝	+1
ProDp	.24	.8	1195	28½	28	28½	+½
Profitfl	—		2534	25½	23⅛	25	+1½
ProgFn	—		476	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—
ProSoft	—		10811	56⅝	51½	52⅝	+3
ProSbl	.22e	1.7	274	18½	17⅝	18½	+⅛
Progrss	—		50	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
Prosh21	—		4647	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
ProDg	—		2564	27⅝	26⅛	27⅝	+⅝
Protein	—		26539	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+⅝
ProSv	.88	2.9	189	30⅛	28½	30⅛	+1½
ProVBksh	.36	1.7	909	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+⅛
ProvCp	—		1080	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
ProvIm	—		2657	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Proxima	—		640	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—
Proxtrn	—		506	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
PsicCor	—		301	16⅛	16	16	—
PsiNtC s	.79	4.9	43	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	—⅛
PulaskFr	.56	2.2	2212	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
Pulse s	.60	4.2	1484	8½	7½	8⅛	+⅛
PulseEn	—		2187	9¼	9	9¼	—½
PuraTc	—		2182	9⅛	8½	9	—
Purasoc	—		15674	14⅝	12	12⅝	—3⅝
PurlBen	.12	.6	2975	21	19½	21	+1½
PuroPd	.64	4.3	5831	16½	14⅝	15	—1⅛
Purvis	—		376	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+⅝
PutnTr	.48b	1.7	107	27½	27½	27½	—
PymnT	—		6466	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
Pyxis s	—		91739	34	26⅛	28⅛	—2
Q							
QVC	—		58119	41⅛	36⅝	41	+⅛
Qualic	—		3064	10⅛	9⅝	10	+⅛
QuadSy	—		2179	16⅛	14⅝	15⅝	—½
QuadLg	—		2119	37⅛	35	36¼	—1
QuadTr	—		1793	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅛
QuakChm	.62	3.2	377	19⅛	18½	19⅛	—
QuakCity	—		865	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅝
QuakFab	—		597	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+⅝
QualCm s	—		38441	29	25⅝	28½	+3
QualDn	—		1765	12⅝	12	12⅝	—
QltyDin	—		1024	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
QlFood	.20	.9	1903	24⅝	22⅝	23⅛	—⅝
Quanrtm	—		3840	23	21⅝	22⅝	—
QuadMed	—		1078	40½	37⅛	39	+⅝
QuakOf	—		1847	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅝
QueenCty	—		1284	37½	36⅛	37½	+1
QuestDx	—		317	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
QuickRsp	—		2303	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝

MONDAY SPORTS

Schneider Tacks On Slalom Victory

She Wins 3 Medals at Finals on Way to Overall Title

The Associated Press

VAIL, Colorado — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland collected her third medal of the World Cup Finals, winning the women's slalom by a huge margin on Sunday, while the men's slalom was canceled because of deteriorating course conditions.

It was the 30th World Cup slalom victory of Schneider's career. Paired with her 20 giant-slalom triumphs and one combined victory, she raised her victory total to 51 — second only to the 62 of Austria's Anne-Marie Moser-Proll.

The cancellation gave the men's slalom title to Alberto Tomba of Italy, who came into the final event with a substantial lead in the standings over Thomas Stangassinger of Austria. Tomba led Stangassinger by 88 points (540-452) and could have finished as low as 15th and still won the title, even if Stangassinger had won the race.

Tomba, who gained the sixth World Cup title of his career, agreed with the decision to cancel. "The snow was way too soft," he said.

Asked if he felt he had backed into the title, he said, "Remember, I was in front by 88 points."

"I would like to have raced because I didn't ski well in the giant slalom," he said, referring to the race Saturday in which he finished 14th. "But I won four slaloms and was sometimes second or third in the giant slalom, so it was a good season for me."

Stangassinger, the Olympic gold medalist in slalom, said he, too, favored the jury's decision.

"When we were inspecting the course, I think every racer was thinking the snow was too soft and it might be dangerous," he said.

Schneider, who earlier in the finals placed third in the downhill and second in the giant slalom, was untouchable in the slalom — the event in which she won a gold medal in the Olympics last month.

With a blistering first run of 45.56 seconds, she built a sizable lead of 1.27 seconds over Marianne Kjoerstad of Norway, the runner-up, who was timed in 46.83.

Because of the tenuous course conditions, gates were not reset for the second run, and the competitors skied the same course a second time.

Schneider had another fast run in the second heat (50.35) and had a combined time of 1:35.91, which was 1.51 seconds ahead of runner-up Katja Koren of Slovenia, who had stood fourth after the initial heat.

Germany's Martina Ertl, winner of the giant slalom on Saturday, rallied from 14th position after the first heat to finish third in 1:37.54.

Officials were unable to properly prepare the men's slalom course, which is on a steeper hill than the nearby women's track.

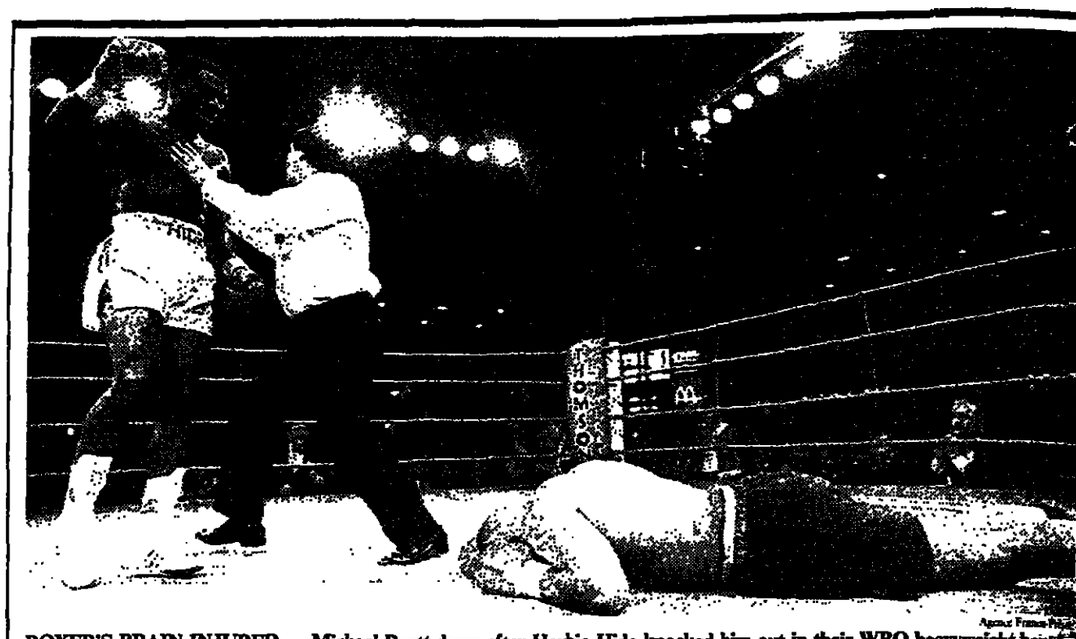
"We came to the consensus that the snow would break up, that it might be dangerous," said chief of race Jim Roberts.

On Saturday, Schneider won the overall World Cup by finishing second in the giant slalom. Austria's Anita Wachter claimed the giant-slalom title for the season, while her teammate Christian Mayer held off fast-closing Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway to take the men's giant-slalom crown.

Aamodt rallied from 13th place after the first run to win the race, while Mayer came from fourth to finish second. Aamodt scored 100 points to Mayer's 80, but Mayer had entered the race with a 22-point lead.

Aamodt, the men's overall champion, had a brilliant second run after a first heat that left him 1.14 seconds behind first-run leader Fredrik Nyberg of Sweden.

Aamodt's second run of 1 minute, 10.53 seconds — nearly a full second faster than any other competitor — gave him a combined time of 2:25.62 that withstood the efforts of 12 subsequent skiers who had faster first-heat times.



Agence France-Presse

BOXER'S BRAIN INJURED — Michael Bentt down after Herbie Hide knocked him out in their WBO heavyweight bout in London. Bentt suffered "concussive brain injury," which doctors said Sunday could result in permanent damage if he boxed again.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	45	19	.703	—
Orlando	39	25	.609	6
Miami	37	27	.578	8
New Jersey	33	31	.516	12
Boston	22	41	.349	22½
Philadelphia	21	43	.328	24
Washington	19	45	.297	26
Central Division				
Atlanta	44	19	.698	—
Chicago	42	22	.656	2½
Cleveland	36	29	.554	9
Indiana	34	29	.540	10
Charlotte	28	34	.452	15½
Detroit	18	47	.277	27
Milwaukee	17	46	.270	27

WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Midwest Division				
x-Houston	45	17	.726	—
x-San Antonio	46	19	.708	½
Utah	43	23	.652	4
Denver	31	32	.492	14½
Minnesota	18	46	.281	28
Dallas	8	57	.123	38½
Pacific Division				
x-Seattle	46	17	.730	—
Phoenix	42	22	.656	4½
Portland	39	26	.600	8
Golden State	37	27	.578	9½
L.A. Lakers	25	37	.403	20½
L.A. Clippers	23	39	.371	22½
Sacramento	23	42	.354	24

x-clinched playoff spot

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota	29	20	31	29—109
Philadelphia	31	25	21	21— 98

M: King 8-19 4-5 20, Person 7-14 2-2 18, Rider 5-11 8-8 18. P: Weatherspoon 9-19 4-7 22, J. Malone 9-17 4-6 22. Rebounds—Minnesota 53 (King 16), Philadelphia 44 (Weatherspoon 11). Assists—Minnesota 29 (Williams 7), Philadelphia 23 (Dawkins 8).

Cleveland	22	22	25	27— 96
Orlando	27	25	28	33—113

C: Williams 10-19 1-1 21, Price 5-16 8-8 19. O: Scott 11-16 0-0 28, O'Neal 16-21 6-10 38. Rebounds—Cleveland 56 (Hill, Williams 10), Orlando 50 (O'Neal 15). Assists—Cleveland 27 (Brandon 7), Orlando 31 (Hardaway 10).

Utah	23	17	19	19— 78
Charlotte	8	26	26	22— 82

U: Malone 7-17 7-10 21, Hornacek 6-14 4-5 18. C: Mourning 6-12 9-11 21, Hawkins 6-12 5-6 18. Rebounds—Utah 49 (Malone 13), Charlotte 59 (Mourning 11). Assists—Utah 20 (Stockton 11), Charlotte 17 (Bogues 7).

Atlanta	28	23	22	16—89
Indiana	17	24	20	17—78

A: Manning 7-19 2-3 16, Willis 9-18 1-2 19. I: Smits 5-15 3-4 13, Miller 6-13 1-3 16. Rebounds—Atlanta 53 (Willis 16), Indiana 50 (D. Davis 12). Assists—Atlanta 25 (Blaylock 12), Indiana 24 (Richardson 6).

Seattle	28	28	24	28—84
Chicago	21	26	25	15—87

S: Gill 7-14 8-9 23, Payton 6-15 3-4 15. C: Pippen 9-24 4-7 22, Myers 7-11 1-1 15. Rebounds—Seattle 41 (Kemp 9), Chicago 49 (Pippen 15). Assists—Seattle 25 (Payton 6), Chicago 26 (Armstrong 6).

Sacramento	30	32	26	27—115
Denver	17	30	22	34—103

S: Richmond 9-15 8-9 29, Webb 8-15 0-0 18. D: Ellis 5-13 7-8 17, Peck 7-11 9-13 24. Rebounds—Sacramento 53 (Polynice 10), Denver 55 (B. Williams 17). Assists—Sacramento 23 (Webb 11), Denver 15 (Peck 6).

Detroit	27	29	26	32—114
Phoenix	30	32	27	24—113

D: Mills 12-19 1-2 27, Dumars 11-18 6-8 30. P: Barkley 9-18 13-16 31, K. Johnson 7-16 6-7 20. Rebounds—Detroit 42 (Anderson 9), Phoenix 55 (Barkley 12). Assists—Detroit 26 (Thomas 13), Phoenix 29 (K. Johnson 11).

New Jersey	25	28	22	27—102
L.A. Lakers	22	22	21	25— 90

N.J.: Coleman 10-17 5-5 25, Anderson 7-13 6-6 21. L.A.: Divac 8-19 1-2 18, Threatt 6-15 0-0 12, Smith 6-11 0-1 12. Rebounds—New Jersey 54 (Coleman 18), Los Angeles 59 (Divac 11). Assists—New Jersey 25 (Anderson 11), Los Angeles 27 (Van Exel 10).

Washington	29	30	19	26—104
Portland	27	30	38	27—122

W: Gugliotta 15-24 0-0 32, MacLean 9-15 3-4 21, Chapman 10-21 2-2 24. P: Strickland 9-12 10-12 28, Drexler 10-17 8-8 28. Rebounds—Washington 47 (Duckworth 10), Portland 52 (Bryant 7). Assists—Washington 31 (Price 10), Portland 25 (Drexler 8).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Boston	32	27	26	12— 97
New York	33	23	34	25—115

B: Radja 5-13 2-2 12, Parish 6-10 0-0 12, Douglas 8-12 4-6 20. N.Y.: Ewing 9-16 17-23 35, Harper 7-9 1-2 17. Rebounds—Boston 37 (Radja 8), New York 56 (Ewing 14). Assists—Boston 19 (Douglas 10), New York 22 (Anthony 5).

Cleveland	23	15	29	28— 95
Miami	25	21	32	28—106

C: Williams 7-16 5-7 19, Brandon 9-16 4-6 22. M: Long 9-12 2-4 20, Rice 13-17 2-2 33. Rebounds—Cleveland 36 (Williams 6), Miami 48 (Seikaly 9). Assists—Cleveland 20 (Williams 7), Miami 26 (Show 15).

Utah	14	22	31	36—103
Indiana	24	28	30	25—107

U: Malone 12-17 13-18 37, Stockton 7-11 4-4 19. I: Smits 5-11 9-12 19, Miller 6-9 4-6 17. Rebounds—Utah 38 (Malone 8), Indiana 59 (D. Davis 16). Assists—Utah 29 (Stockton 11), Indiana 28 (Workman 7).

Golden State	30	28	32	26—116
Dallas	24	38	25	20—107

G: Mullin 9-16 0-0 20, Owens 8-16 4-4 20, Sprewell 7-16 10-11 24. D: Jackson 13-24 5-8 31, Lagler 7-13 4-4 20. Rebounds—Golden State 59 (Gatling 15), Dallas 40 (Williams 10). Assists—Golden State 23 (Mullin 8), Dallas 28 (Jackson 10).

Detroit	25	25	23	15— 88
Houston	27	25	33	22—106

D: Mills 5-14 4-4 15, Dumars 8-17 0-0 20, Hunter 7-18 0-0 15. H: Olajuwon 13-27 6-7 32, Ellis 9-9 0-1 21. Rebounds—Detroit 51 (Jones 10), Houston 58 (Ellis 15). Assists—Detroit 15 (Thomas 7), Houston 24 (Smith 5).

Sacramento	23	25	35	17—100
San Antonio	31	26	24	26—107

S: Tisdale 9-15 0-0 18, Richmond 9-17 5-6 27, Webb 6-12 6-6 18. S: Ellis 7-18 2-2 18, Robinson 17-31 14-16 48. Rebounds—Sacramento 38 (Polynice 9), San Antonio 55 (Robinson 16). Assists—Sacramento 23 (Webb 11), San Antonio 29 (Del Negro 8).

New Jersey	23	16	32	22— 93
Phoenix	27	27	29	22—105

N.J.: Coleman 6-12 1-5 15, Edwards 5-10 5-6 15, Newman 5-9 8-13 18. P: Majerle 7-18 6-6 22, Green 8-15 2-3 18. Rebounds—New Jersey 57 (Coleman 9), Phoenix 56 (Barkley 15). Assists—New Jersey 28 (Anderson 12), Phoenix 31 (K. Johnson 11).

NCAA Tournament

EAST REGIONAL
First Round
North Carolina 71, Liberty 51
Boston College 67, Washington State 64
Temple 61, Drexel 39
Indiana 84, Ohio University 72
Second Round
Connecticut 75, George Washington 63
Florida 70, Pennsylvania 58

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL
First Round
Marquette 81, Southwestern Louisiana 59
Kentucky 83, Tennessee State 70
Duke 82, Texas Southern 70
Michigan State 84, Seton Hall 73
Second Round
Purdue 83, Alabama 73
Kansas 69, Wake Forest 58

MIDWEST REGIONAL
First Round
Oklahoma State 65, New Mexico State 55
Tulsa 112, UCLA 102
Georgetown 84, Illinois 77
Arkansas 94, North Carolina A&T 79
Second Round
Maryland 95, Massachusetts 87
Michigan 84, Texas 79

WEST REGIONAL
First Round
Virginia 57, New Mexico 54
Arizona 81, Loyola, Md. 55
Louisville 67, Boise State 58
Minnesota 74, Southern Illinois 60
Second Round
Syracuse 64, Wisconsin-Green Bay 59
Missouri 109, Wisconsin 96

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Atlantic Division						
N.Y. Rangers	44	22	6	94	256	200
New Jersey	41	21	10	92	265	192
Washington	32	31	8	72	228	223
Florida	30	29	11	71	195	194
N.Y. Islanders	30	32	9	69	244	229
Philadelphia	31	33	7	69	253	267
Tampa Bay	25	37	10	60	194	221
Northeast Division						
Montreal	38	22	12	88	251	204
Pittsburgh	37	23	12	86	263	250
Boston	36	24	12	84	246	211
Buffalo	36	27	9	81	228	191
Quebec	29	35	7	65	222	239
Hartford	24	41	8	56	196	244
Ottawa	11	53	8	30	168	339
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
Central Division						
x-Toronto	39	22	11	89	238	203
x-Detroit	41	25	5	87	305	239
Dallas	36	25	10	82	242	221
Chicago	35	29	8	78	220	199
St. Louis	33	28	9	75	221	236
Winnipeg	21	44	8	50	218	297
Pacific Division						
Calgary	35	27	11	81	259	228
Vancouver	35	33	3	73	243	233
San Jose	25	33	13	63	198	227
Anaheim	27	40	5	59	198	221
Los Angeles	24	37	10	58	252	272
Edmonton	19	41	12	50	223	266

x-clinched playoff spot

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	2	2	3—7
N.Y. Rangers	1	1	1—3

First Period: 1. Chicago, Roenick 40 (sh) C-Chelios 14 (Roenick, Matteau); N.Y.-Kovalev 15 (Gilbert, Leetch). Second Period: C-Murphy 26 (Matteau, Carney); N.Y.-Graves 49 (Kovalev); C-Cunneyworth 10 (B. Sutter, Carney). Third Period: C-Roenick 41 (Matteau); C-Carney 2 (Dubinsky, Shantz); C-Murphy 27 (Roenick); (pp). 1N.Y.-Amonte 16. Shots on goal: C (on Richter) 10-10-13—33. N.Y. (on Beliour) 7-9-16—32.

Edmonton	1	0	3—4
Florida	1	2	0—4

First Period: E-Grieve 8 (Stopielan, Cloer); F-Skrudland 12 (Hull, Hough). Second Period: F-Lindsay 5 (Cirella, Skrudland); F-Barnes 17 (Kudelski, Benning); (pp). Third Period: E-Mallry 12 (Arnott, McAmmond); E-Arnott, 27 (Kravchuk, Mallry); E-Grieve 9 (Richardson, Cloer); F-Kudelski 40 (Lowry, Barnes). Shots on goal: E (on Vanbiesbrouck) 6-11-19-2—38. F (on Brathwaite) 11-13-9-0—33.

St. Louis	2	0	0—2
Toronto	2	1	1—4

First Period: T-Clark 38 (Eastwood, Pearson); SL-Nedved 2 (Shanahan, Crossman); SL-Hull 47 (Bazan, Stashny); T-Osborne 7 (Rouse, Zezel). Second Period: T-Berehowsky 2 (Macoun, Anderson); (pp). Third Period: T-Rouse 4 (Clark, Macoun); (pp). Shots on goal: S.L. (on Potvin) 13-7-14—34. T (on Joseph) 12-8-8—28.

Buffalo	1	1	0	0—2
N.Y. Islanders	0	1	1	0—2

First Period: B-Smehlik 13 (Muni); (sh). Second Period: N.Y.-Green 18 (Dalgarno, King); B-Wood 18. Third Period: N.Y.-Ferraro 17 (Kurvers, Hasse); (pp). Shots on goal: B (on McLennan) 13-15-7-0—35. N.Y. (on Hasek) 14-10-10-0—34.

Washington	1	0	1	1—2
Dallas	2	2	2	2—6

First Period: W-Khristich 27 (Bondra, Hunter); D-D. Hatcher 11 (Cavallini, N. Broten); (sh) D-Dahlen 19 (Matvichuk, Ledyard); (pp). Second Period: D-Modano 41 (Cavallini, Klatt); D-Ludwig 1 (Modano, Moog); (pp). Third Period: D-Klatt 11 (Modano, Dahlen); W-Iafrate 10 (Cole, Burridge); (pp). D-Modano 42 (Klatt, Courtnall). Shots on goal: W (on Moog) 14-20-13—47. D (on Beaupre, Daoe) 4-16-13—33.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey	3	3	2—8
Boston	1	4	1—6

First Period: N.J.-Guerin 19 (Daneyko, Holik); B-Murray 13 (Hughes, Juneau); N.J.-Richer 30 (Nicholls, Niedermayer); N.J.-Holik 8. Second Period: B-Donato 20 (Shaw); B-Morris 3 (Smolinski, Heinz); N.J.-MacLean 33 (Nicholls); N.J.-MacLean 34 (Lemieux, Nicholls); (pp). N.J.-Nicholls 16 (MacLean, Stevens); 1B-Oates 28 (Donato, Sweeney); 1B-Bourque 19 (penalty shot). Third Period: 1B-Bourque 20 (Oates); (pp). 1N.J.-Richer 31 (Carpenter, Stevens); 1N.J.-Nicholls 17 (Chorske, Lemieux); (en). Shots on goal: N.J. (on Rierdeau, Casey) 10-7-6—23. B (on Terreri, Brodeur) 13-14-9—36.

Hartford	2	1	2—5
Philadelphia	0	3	0—3

First period: H-Propp 14 (Petrovicky, McGill); H-Kron 20 (Verbeek, McCrimmon). Second period: 3. Philadelphia. Lindros 40 (Zettler, Renberg). : 17. H-Lemieux 13 (Drury, Verbeek); P-Recchi 37 (Fedyk, Dineen); P-Brind'Amour 23 (Renberg, Galley); (pp). Third Period: 7. Hartford, Lemieux 14 (Drury, Verbeek). 19: 13. H-Propp 12 (Kron, Pronger); (en-pp). Shots on goal: H (on Roussel, Soderstrom) 6-5-10—21. P (on Burke) 6-13-7—26.

Vancouver	1	1	2—4
Pittsburgh	3	0	2—5

First Period: V-Bure 47 (Odlick, Craven); P-Sandstrom 20 (Jagr, Straka); P-DePalma 1 (D. Brown, McEachern); P-Stevens 36 (Murphy, Mullen). Second Period: V-Bure 48 (Lumme, Linden); (pp). Third Period: V-Renning 22 (Linden, Momesso); P-Straka 30 (Jagr, Sandstrom); P-McEachern 13 (Sandstrom); V-Steger 4 (Craven). Shots on goal: V (on Barrasso) 10-12-10—32. P (on McLean) 11-15-8—34.

San Jose	0	1	0—1
Los Angeles	2	0	0—2

First Period: L.A.-Kurri 30 (Gretzky); L.A.-McSorley 6 (Gretzky, Druce). Second Period: S.J.-Falloon 20 (Pederson, Rathje). Shots on goal: S.J. (on Hrudey) 8-14-11—33. L.A. (on Irbe) 15-13-16—44.

Quebec	0	1	1—2
Montreal	1	2	2—5

First Period: M-Schneider 19 (Odelein, Bellows); (pp). Second Period: Q-Bossen 11 (Butcher, Sutter); M-Schneider 20 (Damphousse, Muller); M-Bellows 28 (Schneider). Third Period: M-Damphousse 34 (Bellows, LeClair); Q-Kovalenko 14 (Kamensky, Sladin); (pp). M-Bellows 29 (Schneider, Damphousse); (pp). Shots on goal: Q (on Roy) 13-8-10—31. M (on Fiset) 6-8-13—27.

Detroit	2	0	0—2
Winnipeg	2	2	0—4

First Period: W-Emerson 26 (Quinnell); D-Yzerman 20 (Coffey); (pp). D-Yzerman 21 (Sillinger, Ciccarelli); W-Steen 18 (Ysebaert, Darryl Shannon). Second Period: W-Emerson 27 (Darrin Shannon, Steen); W-Tkachuk 36 (Manson); (pp). Shots on goal: D (on Cheveldae) 14-10-15—39. W (on Essensa) 8-6-7—21.

SKIING

World Cup

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Results Saturday from Vail, Colorado: 1, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 2 minutes, 25.62 seconds; 2, Christian Mayer, Austria, 2:25.80; 3, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 2:25.88; 4, Franck Piccard, France, 2:26.01; 5, Michael von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 2:26.16; 6, Matteo Belfrond, Italy, 2:26.17; 7, Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 2:26.35; 8, Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 2:26.40; 9, Guenther Mader, Austria, 2:26.56; 10, Tobias Barnerssoi, Germany, 2:26.62.

11, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 2:26.74; 12, Gerhard Koenigsrainer, Italy, 2:26.95; 13, Thomas Grandi, Canada, 2:27.11; 14, Alberto Tomba, Italy, 2:27.46; 15, Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 2:28.53; 16, Rob Crossan, Canada, 2:29.83; 17, Paul Casey Puckett, United States, 2:30.94; 18, Stefan Stankalla, Germany, 2:31.89; 19, Atle Skaardal, Norway, 2:32.14.

Mitia Kunc, Slovenia; Rainer Salzseber, Austria; Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg; Richard Kroell, Austria; Cary Mullen, Canada, and Tommy Moe, United States, did not finish first run. Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden; Achim Vogt, Liechtenstein; Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, and Jure Kosir, Slovenia, did not finish second run.

Final Giant Slalom standings: 1, Mayer, 456 points; 2, Aamodt, 494; 3, Piccard, 414; 4, Nyberg, 384; 5, Locher, 356; 6, von Gruenigen, 351; 7, Barnerssoi, 308; 8, Mader, 295; 9, Belfrond, 293; 10, Thorsen, 291.

Final overall standings: 1, Aamodt, Norway, 1,392; 2, Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1,007; 3, Tomba, 822; 4, Mader, 820; 5, Hannes Trinkl, Austria, 701; 6, Thorsen, 657; 7, Kius, 651; 8, Moe, 650; 9, Skaardal, 641; 10, Cary Mullen, Canada, 535.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Results Saturday from Vail: 1, Martina Ertl, Germany, 2 minutes, 18.54 seconds; 2, Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 2:19.32; 3, Anne Berge, Norway, 2:19.76; 4, Anita Wachter, Austria, 2:19.98; 5, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 2:20.02; 6, (tie) Eva Twardokens, United States, and Marianne Kjorstad, Norway, 2:20.15; 8, Carole Merle, France, 2:20.26; 9, Spela Pretnar, Slovenia, 2:20.27; 10, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 2:20.30.

11, Heidi Zeller-Boehler, Switzerland, 2:20.99; 12, Heidi Voelker, United States, 2:21.68; 13, Christina Meier, Germany, 2:22.85; 14, Alenka Dovzan, Slovenia, 2:22.59; 15, Bibiana Perez, Italy, 2:26.33; Megan Bisset, Canada, did not start first run. Sophie LeFranc, France; Deborah Compagnoni, Italy; Leila Piccard, France; Sabina Panzanini, Italy; Sylvia Eder, Austria; Melanie Turgeon, Canada, and Anna Parisien, United States, did not finish first run. Corinne Rey Bellet, France, did not finish second run.

Final Giant Slalom standings: 1, Wachter, 635 points; 2, Schneider, 516; 3, Compagnoni, 515; 4, Ulrike Maier, Austria, 432; 5, Ertl, 360; 6, Seizinger, 258; 7, Voelker, 252; 8, Merle, 243; 9, Twardokens, 234; 10, Meier, 219.

Final overall standings: 1, Schneider, 1,556 points; 2, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1,343; 3, Seizinger, 1,195; 4, Wachter, 1,035; 5, Ertl, 883; 6, Compagnoni, 841; 7, Maier, 711; 8, Perez, 667; 9, Kjorstad, 525; 10, Morena Gallizio, Italy, 505.

AUTO RACING

Milan – San Remo

Results Saturday in the 294-kilometer (182.2-mile) race: 1, Giorgio Furlan, Italy, in seven hours, 5:37 minutes or 41.455 kph (25.702 mph); 2, Mario Cipollini, Italy, 20 seconds behind; 3, Adriano Baffi, Italy, same time; 4, Stefano Zanini, Italy, s.t.; 5, Kai Hundertmark, Germany, s.t.; 6, Fabio Baldato, Italy, s.t.; 7, Angel Edo, Spain, s.t.; 8, Fabiano Fontanelli, Italy, s.t.; 9, Andrei Tchmile, Moldova, s.t.; 10, Laurent Jalabert, France, s.t.

World Cup standings: 1, Furlan, 50 points; 2, Cipollini, 35; 3, Baffi, 25; 4, Zanini, 20; 5, Hundertmark, 18; 6, Baldato, 16; 7, Edo, 14; 8, Fontanelli, 12; 9, Tchmile, 10; 10, Jalabert, 8.

TENNIS

LIPTON CHAMPIONSHIP
In Key Biscayne, Florida
Men's Singles, Semifinals

Pete Sampras (1), United States, def. Jim Courier (4), United States, 6-4, 7-6 (12-10); Andre Agassi (24), United States, def. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles, Final

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Natalia Zvereva (9), Belarus, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 0, FC Volendam 1
MVV Maastricht 0, VVV Venlo 0
SC Heerenveen 1, NAC Breda 3
Willem II Tilburg 2, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
Sparta Rotterdam 4, Cambuur Leeuwarden 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 3
PSV Eindhoven 1, FC Utrecht 0
FC Groningen 1, RKC Waalwijk 2

Standings: Ajax Amsterdam, 44 points; Feyenoord Rotterdam, 38; PSV Eindhoven, 34; NAC Breda and Roda JC Kerkrade, 32; Willem II Tilburg and Vitesse Arnhem, 29; FC Twente Enschede and MVV Maastricht, 27; Sparta Rotterdam, 25; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer, 24; FC Utrecht, 23; VVV Venlo and SC Heerenveen, 21; FC Volendam, 19; FC Groningen, 16; Cambuur Leeuwarden, 14; RKC Waalwijk, 13.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 1, Oldham 2
Leeds 1, Coventry 0
Liverpool 2, Chelsea 1
Manchester City 0, Sheffield United 0
Queens Park Rangers 1, Wimbledon 0
Southampton 0, Arsenal 4
Swindon 2, Manchester United 2
Tottenham 1, Ipswich 1
West Ham 2, Newcastle 4
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Blackburn 2

Standings: Manchester United, 72 points; Blackburn, 67; Newcastle and Arsenal, 57; Leeds, 55; Liverpool, 53; Aston Villa, 49; Queens Park Rangers, 47; Sheffield Wednesday, 45; Norwich, 44; Wimbledon, 42; Ipswich, 40; Coventry and West Ham, 38; Everton, 36; Chelsea, 35; Tottenham, 33; Southampton, 32; Manchester City, 31; Oldham, 30; Sheffield United, 27; Swindon, 25.

FRENCH CUP
Third Round

Monaco 0, Marseille 0
Laval 1, Montpellier 2
Lens 3, Charleville 1
Guingamp 0, Paris St. Germain 1
Sete 1, Auxerre 4

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

MSV Duisburg 0, Hamburg SV 1
VfB Leipzig 2, FC Cologne 3
VfB Stuttgart 3, Borussia M'gladbach 0
Schalke 2, Karlsruhe SC 0
SC Freiburg 0, FC Nuremberg 0
Bayer Leverkusen 3, FC Kaiserslautern 2
Dynamo Dresden 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 4
Bayern Munich 0, Borussia Dortmund 0

Standings: Bayern Munich, 33 points; Eintracht Frankfurt, 32; Hamburg, 31; FC Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe SC, and MSV Duisburg, 29; Bayer Leverkusen, VfB Stuttgart, and FC Cologne, 28; Borussia Dortmund, 27; Werder Bremen and Borussia Moenchengladbach, 26; Dynamo Dresden, 25; Schalke, 23; SC Freiburg, 22; Nuremberg, 20; Wattenscheid, 16; Leipzig, 14.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Cagliari 0, Sampdoria 0
Foggia 1, Roma 1
Genoa 3, Udinese 0
Juventus 4, Parma 0
Lazio 3, Napoli 0
Lecce 2, Cremonese 4
Piacenza 4, Atalanta 0
Reggiana 1, Torino 0

Standings: AC Milan, 44 points; Sampdoria and Juventus, 37; Lazio, 36; Parma, 35; Torino, 29; Napoli and Internazionale, 28; Foggia and Cagliari, 27; Cremonese and Piacenza, 26; Genoa, 25; Roma, 24; Udinese, 23; Milano, 21; Atalanta, 17; Lecce, 11.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Athletic Bilbao 2, Celta 1
Valencia 1, Sporting Gijon 0
Rayo Vallecano 2, Sevilla 1
Lerida 1, Real Sociedad 0
Atletico Madrid 0, Real Zaragoza 4
Real Oviedo 1, Osasuna 0
Deportivo Coruna 0, Real Valladolid 1
Racing Santander 1, Barcelona 1
Logrones 3, Real Madrid 4
Tenerife 2, Albacete 1

Standings: Deportivo La Coruna, 41; Barcelona, 39; Real Madrid, 38; Zaragoza, Athletic Bilbao, 34; Sevilla and Tenerife, Albacete and Valencia, 30; Racing Santander and Real Sociedad, 29; Sporting Gijon, Oviedo, 27; Rayo Vallecano, 26; Celta, Logrones, 24; Atletico Madrid, 23; Lerida, Valladolid, 22; Osasuna, 18.

BASEBALL

Major League Scores

PRE-SEASON EXHIBITION GAMES
Friday's Results

Los Angeles 7, Philadelphia 5
Houston 9, Cleveland (ss) 5
Toronto 4, Montreal 3, 10 innings
St. Louis 10, Chicago White Sox 8
Baltimore (ss) 5, Minnesota 2
Baltimore (sc) 23, Cleveland (ss) 8
Detroit 14, Kansas City 3
Florida 10, New York Mets 1
Boston 10, Texas 4
Milwaukee 11, San Diego 10, 10 innings
Seattle 9, Colorado 1
Oakland 10, California 1
Atlanta 6, New York Yankees 5
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 2
Chicago Cubs 9, San Francisco 8

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 3, Toronto 0
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 5
Kansas City 3, Cincinnati 2
Cleveland 14, Detroit 5
Baltimore 11, Minnesota 9
Montreal 5, Florida 2
Los Angeles 9, St. Louis 5
New York Mets 6, Atlanta 3
Seattle 7, Colorado 0
Oakland 8, San Diego 5
Milwaukee 7, Chicago 4
New York Yankees 12, Chicago White Sox 6
Houston 6, Texas 5

CRICKET

FIRST TEST
India vs. New Zealand, Second Day
Sunday, in Hamilton, New Zealand
New Zealand 1st innings: 137
India 1st innings: 194-3

SECOND TEST
Australia vs. South Africa, Fourth Day
Sunday, in Cape Town
Australia 1st innings: 435 (160.4 overs)
South Africa 2d innings: 100-6 (49 overs)

SECOND TEST
England vs. West Indies, Fourth Day
Sunday, in Georgetown, Guyana
England 1st innings: 322
West Indies 1st innings: 556 all out
England 2d innings: 79-2

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM ALWAYS SAYS THAT. IT'S HER JOB TO *NO*."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MENOG
GWEED
DETHOB
AMLAMM

WHAT THE KIDS DID AT THE PARK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THEY " " (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SAGE FLORA ENTIRE SYMBOL
Answer: When his coffee was served cold it left him ——— BOILING

To our readers in France

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PEANUTS

MONDAY SPORTS

Boston College Stops N. Carolina, Marquette Downs Kentucky

Oklahoma State, UMass Eliminated

The Associated Press

Using timely 3-point shooting and hustling work on the boards, Boston College stunned top-ranked and defending champion North Carolina in the second round of the NCAA tournament, 75-72, Sunday.

The Eagles spoiled North Carolina's bid to become the winningest team in the tournament's history. Both the Tar Heels and UCLA have won 63 games in the event.

Bill Curley scored 10 of Boston College's last 11 points to lead the Eagles to victory in the East Regional game and end North Carolina's run of 13 consecutive appearances in at least the regional semifinals.

Boston College secured its first trip to the round of 16 since 1985 by holding off the Tar Heels after they had rallied from a 14-point deficit in the second half.

Down 50-36 with 17:34 left, North Carolina scored nine consecutive points to start an 18-3 run that tied it at 53 on a follow dunk by Eric Montross with 11:01 left.

The Tar Heels tied it again at 58, 70 and 72 before Curley sank a pair of free throws to make it 74-72 with 38.1 seconds to go.

North Carolina's Jeff McInnis missed a jumper in the lane with 21 seconds left, and the Eagles' Gerrod Abram got the rebound. He was fouled with 17.6 seconds left and made one free throw.

The Tar Heels called a timeout to set up a final play, which ended up being a 17-foot baseline jumper by Wallace with five seconds left. The ball took a long bounce off the rim and Boston College's Howard Eisley tracked it down with two seconds left and ran out the clock.

Indiana 67, Temple 58: Todd Leary scored 13 points in the second half and helped squash a Temple comeback with a vital 3-pointer as Indiana and its coach, Bob Knight, advanced to the final 16 for the fourth straight year.

Indiana was clinging to a 53-50 lead before Leary hit a 3-pointer with 4:29 to go. After a basket by Aaron McKie, the Hoosiers' Alan Henderson made two free throws and Leary followed with a layup to make it 60-52 with 2:31 left.

The Hoosiers made seven free throws in the final 1:17 of the East Regional game to keep Temple at bay. It is the third straight year that the Owls have had their tournament run ended by a Big 10 team.

In other East Regional games, played Saturday:

Florida 70, Pennsylvania 58: In Uniondale, New York, guards Dan Cross and Craig Brown combined for 16 points in a 20-9 surge midway through the second half to power Florida to victory.

Cross, who finished with 22 points, hit four straight shots in a 1:48 stretch of the second half as the Gators moved to a 42-37 lead. Penn closed to 44-43, and had a chance to go ahead. But Matt Maloney pulled up from 20 feet and shot an airball, his eighth miss from behind the arc up to that point.

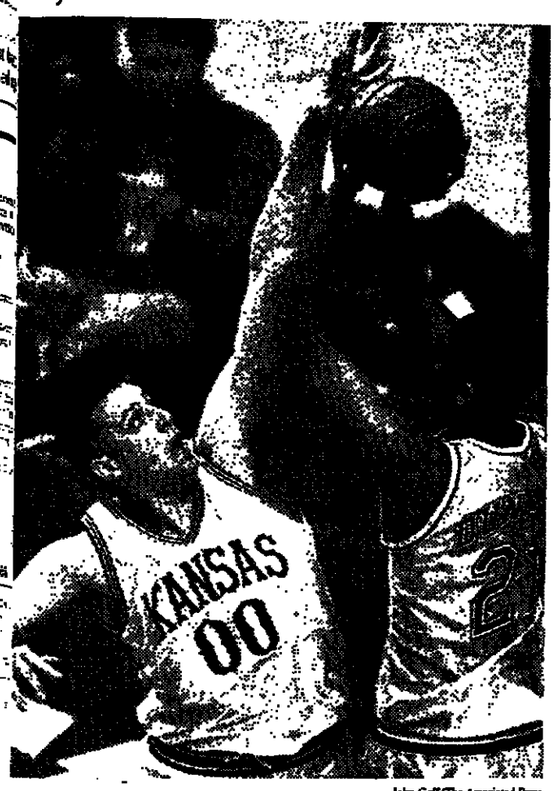
Maloney, a 34-percent 3-point shooter and the Quakers' leading scorer, finished just 2-for-16 from long range as Penn went 8-for-37 from behind the arc.

Connecticut 75, George Washington 63: After trailing, 38-30, early in the second half, George Washington came back to tie the score three times. Then the Huskies put on a 17-4 spurt that put them in front for good.

Donyell Marshall, hot at the start and finish, scored 18 points for Connecticut, but went nearly 24 minutes in the middle of the game without a field goal.

All of Marshall's points came in the game's first 11 minutes and final nine minutes. He missed six of his last seven shots. It was the second time in two tournament games *Marshall has been under 20.*

Ray Allen, who had a four-point play during Connecticut's decisive run, and Donny Marshall had 14 each for Connecticut.



John Gaff/The Associated Press

Kansas's Greg Ostertag blocking Wake Forest's Tim Duncan on the way to the Jayhawks' triumph in the Southeast Regional game.

David Pulliam/The Associated Press

Massachusetts guard Mike Williams, left, going down with the Terrapins' forward Exree Hipp in a scramble for the ball during Maryland's second-round upset victory.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

Marquette 75, Kentucky 63: On Sunday in St. Petersburg, Florida, Tony Miller handled Kentucky's defensive pressure and Marquette survived one of the Wildcats' furious second-half rallies to advance to the final 16 for the first time in 15 years.

Damon Key scored 25 points and Miller broke Kentucky's vaunted full-court trapping defense for a key basket as the sixth-seeded Warriors held on after blowing most of an 18-point lead.

Tony Delk scored 22 of his 24 points in the second half as third-seeded Kentucky, which three times this season overcame double-*digit deficits to win, rallied from a* 42-24 deficit.

In games played Saturday:

Purdue 83, Alabama 73: In Lexington, Kentucky, Purdue proved it could supply Glenn Robinson with help when necessary. Robinson had 33 points, but just six in the final 15 minutes as the Boilermakers finished off the Crimson Tide.

Alabama had wiped out a nine-point halftime deficit with a 13-2 surge for a 44-42 lead with 16:40 to play. Robinson, who scored Purdue's first seven points of the second half, restored the Boilermakers' lead on a layup with 15:10 to play and then turned things over to his teammates.

Matt Waddell and Cuonzo Martin had 11 points each, and Waddell added eight assists. Herb Dove finished with eight points, including two impressive dunks, the first *on a pass from Robinson.*

Kansas 69, Wake Forest 58: The Jayhawks advanced as Wake Forest went more than seven minutes without a field goal down the stretch.

Kansas, which trailed 30-26 at halftime, used an 11-0 second-half run to seal its victory, getting a pair of three-point plays from freshman center Scot Pollard in the decisive stretch.

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Tulsa 82, Oklahoma St. 80: On Sunday in Oklahoma City, Tulsa rallied from a 12-point deficit in the second half behind Pooh Williamson to upset the No. 4 seed.

Williamson scored 14 of his 20 points in the second half and came up with several huge plays, but it was Lou Dawkins who finished off the Cowboys with a 3-pointer from the left corner with 8.6 seconds left. *That gave 12th-seeded Tulsa an 82-*78 lead, and the Cowboys managed only a follow shot from Bryant Reeves before time expired.

In games played Saturday:

Maryland 95, Massachusetts 87: In Wichita, Kansas, the Minutemen became the highest seed to fall in the first two rounds of the tournament when Maryland went on an 18-3 run midway through the second half to produce an 82-68 lead with just over seven minutes left.

Maryland trailed by five points at halftime but went to a full-court press in the second half that forced Massachusetts into errors and out of its offense. The Terrapins seemed to have the guards constantly in trouble at halfcourt.

Michigan 84, Texas 79: Juwan Howard scored 34 points, and the Wolverines made 10 of 11 free throws in the final 1:27.

WEST REGIONAL

Arizona 71, Virginia 58: *On Sunday in Sacramento, California,* Khalid Reeves overcame a slow start to score 30 points and lead the Wildcats into the round of 16.

While Reeves scored 21 second-half points by penetrating Virginia's defense, the rest of the Wildcats dominated the boards, 47-36, and held the Cavaliers scoreless for 7:37 late in the game. By the time Harold Deane's jumper ended Virginia's drought with 2:20 remaining, Arizona held a 62-48 lead.

In games played Saturday:

Syracuse 64, Wisconsin-Green Bay 59: In Ogden, Utah, Adrian Autry, who limped off the court with a bruised knee moments earlier, came back to score a basket and free throw in the final minute to help Syracuse escape.

Missouri 109, Wisconsin 96: Missouri combined with Wisconsin for an NCAA tournament record 27 *3-pointers in an intense but foul-*filled game.

Knicks' Defense Overcomes the Celtics

The Associated Press

After 29 lead changes and 15 ties in the first three quarters, who'd have expected this one to be won by defense?

But the Knicks held the Boston Celtics scoreless for the first 6:46 of the fourth quarter Saturday in New York and won, 105-91.

Although they led Boston, 80-70, when they started their 16-0 run, the Knicks failed to hold their opponents to less than 90 points for a ninth straight game.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Instead, they just won their ninth in a row, getting 35 points and 14 rebounds from Patrick Ewing.

"It was a great defensive effort at the end," Ewing said. "We were really strong in the fourth quarter, which has become a habit. The bottom line is the ninth straight win. We're on a good roll now."

New York will have to share the National Basketball Association post-shot-clock record streak of holding the opposition under 90 points with the 1954-55 Syracuse Nationals.

Derek Harper added 17 points for New York, while Charles Oakley had 16 and Rolando Blackman 13.

Sherman Douglas led Boston with 20 points and 10 assists. Robert Parish, Rick Fox and Dino Radja each added 12. The Celtics have lost five straight.

New York, which led 56-53 at the half, kept its hopes alive for the defensive record into the last minute, when Tony Harris, fresh off the bench for Boston, made a 3-pointer with 50.1 seconds left. That made it 103-90, and New York fouled him in a futile effort to stop the attempt.

Spurs 107, Kings 100: David Robinson scored 48 points and grabbed 16 rebounds to lead San Antonio over visiting Sacramento.

The Spurs' Dale Ellis hit the 1,000th 3-pointer of his career. The shot, his second of the game, came at the 7:41 mark of the third quarter. Ellis is the first player in basketball history with 1,000 3-pointers.

Robinson was joined in double figures by Ellis, who had 18 points, and Willie Anderson, with 15.

Suns 105, Nets 93: In Phoenix, Dan Majerle scored 14 of his 22 points in the third quarter, helping the Suns hold onto a double-digit lead throughout the second half.

Cedric Ceballos and A. C. Green had 18 points each for the Suns, who snapped a two-game skid and won at home for the first time in their last three games.

Rockets 106, Pistons 88: Mario Elie came off the bench in Houston to hit all nine of his shots and pulled down a career-high 15 rebounds to help stop Detroit.

Elie scored 21 points, his second highest total of the season, as the Rockets won their fourth straight game to maintain their half-game lead over San Antonio in the Midwest Division.

The loss snapped a three-game winning streak for Detroit.

Hakeem Olajuwon scored 32 points and had 11 rebounds to lead five Rockets in double figures.

Warriors 116, Mavericks 107: In Dallas, Latrell Sprewell scored 24 points and three teammates added 20 or more points for Golden State, which snapped a seven-game road losing streak.

Chris Gatling contributed 21 points and Billy Owens and Chris Mullin had 20 each as the Warriors beat the Mavericks for the 13th straight time.

Heat 106, Cavaliers 95: Glen Rice scored 33 points and Brian Shaw had 15 assists to help the Heat win their fourth straight by defeating visiting Cleveland.

The Heat, 14-3 since the All-Star break, got 20 points from Grant Long on 9-of-12 shooting.

Rony Seikaly scored 15 points and grabbed nine rebounds for Miami, which is now 10 games over .500 for the first time this season.

The Cavaliers have dropped five straight after tying a franchise record with an 11-game winning streak.

Pacers 107, Jazz 103: In Indianapolis, Rik Smits hit two free throws to break a tie with 34.8 seconds to play to lead Indiana and hand Utah its third straight loss.

The Pacers took a 15-point lead into the fourth quarter and led by 18 with 9:29 to play. The Jazz then rallied behind Karl Malone, who scored 16 of his season-high 37 points in the fourth quarter.

Malone twice tied the game, the second time with 1:11 to play at 101-101. He missed a chance to put Utah ahead when he missed a free throw.

Smits and Jeff Hornacek matched free throws for a 103-103 tie before Smits, who led the Pacers with 19 points, was fouled by Felton Spencer. After he made both shots, Tom Chambers' runner was blocked by Dale Davis. Reggie Miller made one free throw, and Sam Mitchell hit another after Jeff Hornacek missed a 3-point try to tie.

Tall (Golfer's) Tale: Woes of a Big Man

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

SINTRA, Portugal — Never mind trying to find clothes off the rack, a comfortable economy seat on an airplane or a hotel bed long enough. The hardest thing in the world for a tall guy is to hit a golf ball properly.

A tall guy walks onto the first tee with his fat-headed driver knowing that everyone is expecting the ball to create a sonic boom. Those people don't know the doubts festering in the mind of a tall guy.

"We have to be more accurate with our swing," said Robert Karlsson of Sweden, at 6 feet 5 inches (1.95 meters) the tallest player on the PGA European Tour. "At the top of the backswing, our arms are farther from the ball. The further distance from the arms to the ball, the longer time it takes to get down. When you can control it, it can be an advantage — the wider the arc, the more speed you can create, definitely."

The overwhelming problem — even for Karlsson — is that the clubs aren't long enough. Sure, blame the equipment, but it's true. Extra-long clubs are longer by only a half-inch. Short guys can buy extra-tall heels that big. Tall guys need taller golf clubs.

"It made me fade everything," said Karlsson, 25. He faded everything because he is a great player. A normal tall guy *slices* everything. Because the club is too short, Karlsson explained, the tall guy has to crouch over the ball. The effect of a short golf club is no different than a ceiling that's too low. The game makes you feel taller than ever. You are so crouched that you cannot pull the club back far enough to take advantage of the tall guy's theoretically "wider arc." The guidebooks advise you to "stand comfortably over the ball." At the top of the swing, the tall guy feels like a pretzel.

Born in St. Malm, Sweden, Karlsson was the son of a greens-keeper. They lived near the fourth green of the golf course. No one ever tried to tell him that he was taking up the wrong sport, because there isn't much basketball in Sweden. If there was basketball in Sweden, everyone would have been telling him he ought to play basketball.

"'Do you play basketball?' I hear that question all the time," Karlsson said.

In Sweden?

"Yes."

It's official then. The entire world believes that every tall guy is a basketball player.

Playing with extra-long clubs that were too short for him, Karlsson almost beat Nick Faldo at the European Open in 1992. It was one of the most gigantic final rounds ever: Faldo is 6 feet 3.

"Faldo is very tall, and he is one of the greatest of all time," Karlsson said.

Last year, Karlsson began to work with the coach Simon Holmes, a protégé of Faldo's coach, David Leadbetter.

"The first thing Simon told me was, 'If you're going to get better, we're going to have to change your set-up,'" Karlsson said.

He ordered a new set of clubs — 2 inches longer than normal.

In golf terms, these clubs were like the huge gun Clint Eastwood was carrying around in the last Dirty Harry movie. The reason you can't normally buy such extra-extra-extra-long clubs is because the extra length makes them too heavy. In Karlsson's case, a lot of the extra weight was shaved off the club head, and the shafts were made thinner near the hosel. At last he could stand upright over the ball like Ian Woosnam, the 5 foot 4 1/2 inch Welshman who hits it farther than most tall guys. *At last he was comfortable.*

"Except that the ball would go all over the place," Karlsson said. "I didn't know where I was going to hit it."

They spent last year solving the new problems. He grew used to his new address. The clubs were adjusted and rebuilt over and over to his specifications. Karlsson has heard that only two other professionals are using clubs like his, but he doesn't know their names. He is hoping that they will soon hear all about him.

He tied for 17th at 3-over-par 287 Sunday in the Portuguese Open at the beautiful new Penha Longa Golf Club, built around a 14th-century former monastery whose historic buildings are part of the course.

Phillip Price of Wales shot a final-round one-over-par 72 for a total of 278 to win the tournament by four strokes, his first PGA European Tour victory.

Karlsson is ranked 16th in Europe with almost £42,000 in earnings this year. Next month he will spend 10 days in Florida with Holmes working to control his monstrous and skinny driver. *After Britain,* Sweden provides the greatest hope for the next generation of European golfers, but no hopes are higher than Karlsson's.

"We have five or six players in the world top 100, but we don't have one in the top 50," he said. "We need one great player to come through."

SIDELINES

Wilkins Puts Off Deal With Clippers

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dominique Wilkins has told the Los Angeles Clippers that he would become an unrestricted free agent at the end of the season rather than immediately sign with his new NBA team.

Wilkins, 34, is seeking $18 million over three years, while the Clippers reportedly are offering a two-year deal. He and his agent, Steve Kauffman, told the Clippers on Friday that they will wait until July 1, when he can become an unrestricted free agent, before considering a new contract. The Clippers acquired Wilkins from the Atlanta Hawks Feb. 24 in exchange for Danny Manning. Wilkins is making $3.5 million this season.

"You never want to say never, but it's highly unlikely," Kauffman said of the possibility of reaching a Clippers agreement before July. He said there were no further talks planned with the team. Kauffman's remarks were reported Sunday by the Los Angeles Daily News.

Koss Captures Speed-Skating Title

HEERENVEEN, Netherlands (AP) — Johann-Olav Koss, who won three Olympic gold medals and a third world all-around championship and set numerous world records along the way, capped a remarkable season Sunday with a World Cup speed-skating title.

Koss, who won his third world championship a week ago, finished less than a second behind countryman Kjeli Storelid in the final race of the year, the 10,000, but it was good enough to earn him the season distance crown.

Manabu Horii of Japan broke the track record in the final 500-meter race of the World Cup to beat Dan Jansen of the United States, but Jansen still claimed the season crown.

Germans Press for Wider Drug Tests

BONN (Reuters) — The German athletics federation will demand that all athletes taking part in major competitions produce evidence that they have taken out-of-competition tests.

The federation's president, Helmut Digel, told German radio on Sunday that it would ask the International Amateur Athletic Federation to change its rules at its biennial congress before next year's world championships in Gothenburg, Sweden.

"Athletes must bring with them documents proving they have also taken out-of-competition tests in order to be allowed to compete in European and world championships and Olympic Games," Digel said.

Ellsworth Vines, Tennis Star, Is Dead

LA QUINTA, California (AP) — Ellsworth Vines, 82, who won three Grand Slam tennis tournament titles in the early 1930s, died of complications of kidney disease.

Vines, who died here Thursday, won the U.S. Nationals, now the U.S. Open, in 1931 and again in 1932, the year he also won Wimbledon.

A right-hander with an aggressive serve-and-volley style, Vines was widely regarded as one of the greatest players of his era.

For the Record

Cambridge won the women's version of the University Boat Race on Sunday with a one-length victory over Oxford. *(AP)*

Orzubek Nazarov of Kyrgyzstan retained his World Boxing Association lightweight title with a points victory over the former champion Dingaan Thobela of South Africa on Saturday in Pretoria. *(Reuters)*

Giorgio Furlan of Italy, winner of six races this season, added the Milan-San Remo cycling classic to his tally Saturday, breaking away from his rivals well before the end. *(Reuters)*

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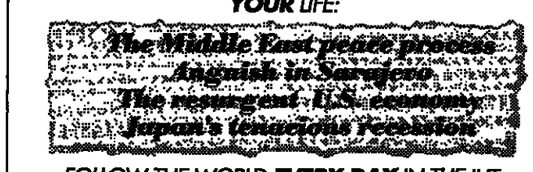

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Spain	Ptas.	48,000	26,500	14,500
– hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	3,100	1,700	900
– hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	335	185
Rest of Europe ex CEI	$	485	265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	$	630	345	190
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CHG 1/8

Herald Tribune

Jean Moulin: A Hero Finds His Boswell

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To an English intelligence officer who questioned him, he was "a First Class Frenchman who can really help us in our war effort."

In France, he is immortalized in the Panthéon as a national hero yet still, in many respects, remains an enigma.

To Daniel Cordier, his secretary in World War II, the Résistance leader Jean Moulin was simply "the boss."

It is to Cordier that one now must turn to find out what kind of a man Moulin was, and what drove him to rebel against the wartime Vichy regime when so many others in his position did not.

Cordier is halfway through publishing a monumental six-volume biography of his former mentor that leaves Moulin's status as a hero intact, but that demolishes many of the myths that provide the political and moral underpinnings of postwar France.

Did the French, for example, stand up massively and resolutely against the Nazi invader? No, says Cordier.

Did they reject the Vichy regime, with its leanings toward Germany and its race hatred? Absolutely not, he says. Most people saw the Vichy leader, Marshal Philippe Pétain, as the legitimate head of state.

Did the French in general support the Résistance? Cordier can find no evidence of it.

Did they flock behind General Charles de Gaulle when he called on the nation to resist? Again no, says Cordier.

De Gaulle's was a lonely voice for most of the war, and the Résistance members "were considered to be traitors," Cordier recalled in an interview. Stuffy friends of his bourgeois, monarchist family in Bordeaux sniffed: "How terrible! Young Cordier has become a terrorist."

If his biography, called "Jean Moulin: *L'Inconnu du Panthéon*," takes 8,000 pages to tell his story, it is because Cordier pays minute attention to detail and because every fact and every statement is backed up by a quotation of the primary source material.

The project dates from 1977, when Cordier appeared on a television show with other Résistance figures, having put the war out of his mind for more than 30 years and become a successful art dealer. He was astonished to hear Henri Frenay, the former commander of Combat, which was one of the main Résistance groups, describe Moulin as a crypto-Communist.

Moulin was undeniably a man of the Left, but Cordier never had cause to suspect that his chief favored Communists in the Résistance or had any relations with Moscow. The issue has surged again with the publication of a book by the historian Thierry Wolton, based partly on Moscow sources, suggesting that Moulin was a Soviet agent. Wolton has sued Cordier for libel for calling him a revisionist, and Cordier is planning to go to Moscow at the end of this month to do his own research into the archives.

After hearing Frenay's accusation, Cordier decided to search for the truth about the man for whom he had worked so closely, but whom he realized he did not know at all. Indeed, Cordier did not discover Moulin's real name until after the war. "That may shock you," he said, "but it simply did not interest me at the time. For me, he was not a national hero but the boss of a young man of 22."

Cordier read the plethora of memoirs about the wartime Résistance, and found them all wrong in one detail or another, even de Gaulle's. So he decided from the start that if he was going to write the definitive book about Moulin, he was not going to rely on anyone's memory, and especially not his own. The biography was to be rigorously based on documents so that readers could judge the evidence and make up their own minds.

"I abandoned everything and did two years of research in 1978 and 1979 for the wartime period," Cordier said. "My original intention was to publish only the documents pertaining to Moulin's mission in the Résistance.

"But then I realized I couldn't publish three volumes about his 17 months in the Résistance and only a few pages on his first 40 years. Besides, although I was sure of Moulin's position during the occupation, Frenay was making these accusations and I wanted to be sure about Moulin's position before the war."

As a result, Cordier bought a camper, fitted his office and files inside, and went to every place in France where Moulin had worked, seeking any document that could shed light on his subject. This provided the material for the first two volumes dealing not only with Moulin's early life, but with the state of France in the years leading up to World War II.

Before the war, Moulin had worked through the ranks of the administration to become prefect, or administrative head, in Chartres. When the Germans invaded, Moulin remained at his post. The invaders tried to make him sign a document inculpating black Senegalese soldiers in murder and rape. Moulin cut his throat rather than sign. He was treated, then fired.

Other administrators remained at their posts, like Maurice Papon, the former police chief in Bordeaux who now is accused of crimes against humanity for helping to round up and deport Jews. The case has dragged on for so long that it seems unlikely ever to come to trial.

But a former member of the pro-Nazi French militia, Paul Touvier, 78, went on trial in Versailles on Thursday, accused of a crime against humanity for authorizing the murder of seven Jews in Lyons. It is the first such trial of a French collaborator since the war.

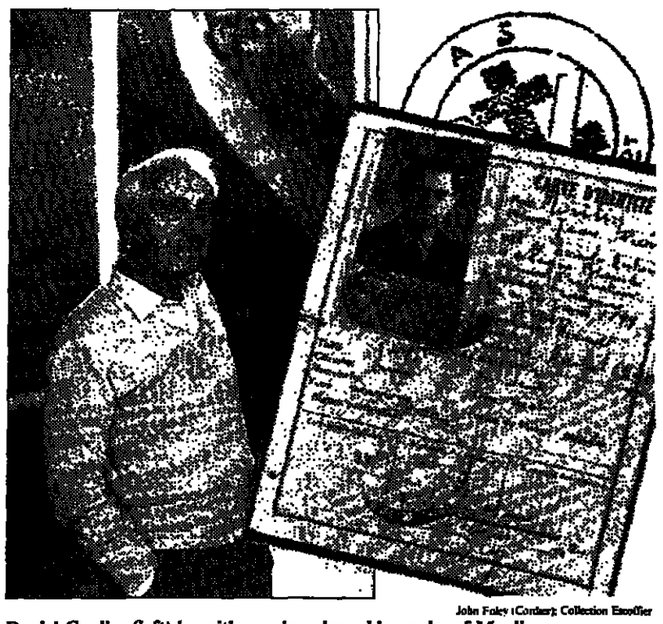
Moulin, who made his way to de Gaulle's headquarters in London by devious means, was one of extremely few senior French officials to recognize the obscure general as the future savior of his country. "The Free French forces amounted only to a few hundred men," said Cordier, who went to England for military training and was parachuted back into France in the summer of 1942. "But de Gaulle appeared before us like the commander of a victorious army."

Moulin, the left-wing professional administrator, and de Gaulle, the right-wing general, got on well because both clearly understood the process of giving and receiving orders, Cordier said.

Moulin was parachuted into France as de Gaulle's representative and in 17 months succeeded in forging the disparate Résistance groups into a united movement under the general's command. Then he was betrayed, captured and tortured to death by the Germans. "I believe he told them nothing, not even his name," Cordier said. Had they known who he really was, the Nazis surely would have kept Moulin alive as a propaganda coup.

After his arrival in Lyons, Cordier went to dinner with Moulin and poured out the details of his monarchist, nationalist and rightist upbringing. Moulin's only comment was that this made him appreciate the value of a republican education. And then he offered Cordier the secretary's job. This entailed long hours of administrative duties, coding and decoding messages and operating a radio transmitter and receiver.

As a result, Cordier amassed a huge number of documents about the Résistance to which he has added by trawling just about every contemporary archive in France. He has 10,000 photocopied documents at his home in Juan-les-Pins, where he is putting the final touches on the biography. As someone who came late to writing history, he said, "There were many reasons why I should not have taken on this task. But finally it came down to a moral question. I had to do it for Moulin's sake."



John Foley (Cordier); Collection Enoffier

Daniel Cordier (left) is writing a six-volume biography of Moulin.

LANGUAGE

Playing Mind and Head Games

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "I decided not to play any *mind games* with myself," Nancy Kerrigan told reporters after winning the Olympic silver medal for figure skating, "to question myself, because I knew I was capable of this."

She probably took that locution from the cover of U.S. News the week before. "*Mind Games*" was the newsmagazine's cover title, alongside a picture of the skater; the subhead was "Nancy Kerrigan's mental struggle. . . . How champions steel themselves to win."

Only a couple of months before, the political campaign consultant Ed Rollins was explaining his fiction about paying ministers in a New Jersey campaign as merely "playing *mind games* with Jim Carville," his opposite number in the race.

And this postcard came in from Joan Macey, in Binghamton, New York: "We were discussing personal ads, and didn't know what 'no *mind games*' or 'no *head games*' meant. Perhaps you could elucidate."

Ever the slave to primary sources, I went through the personal ads in my Village Voice. Under "Men Seeking Women," this ad stood out: "SWM [single white male], 27, 5-10, brown hair, blue eyes, muscular build, hot blooded [apparently too passionate to hyphenate], seeking SF [single female], no kids, who is voluptuous and who has good morals and manners. No *head games*." In many other ads, the hot-bloodedness is ignored, and the mind-gameless "commitment" and "honesty" are stressed.

What is this game that is so universally derogated? The lexicographer Anne Soukhanov, after a brief study of the language of manipulation as it relates to personal ads, reports that the ratio of ads with the header of *games* ran 3 female to 1 male. That suggests women are more conscious of, and resistant to, the dread game.

Head gained a sense of drugginess in the '60s: To go on a *head trip*, you went to a *head shop* and bought a *head drug*. In this sense, the *head* was not the skull with hair on top, but the thinking that went on within; this intercourse with introspection was also expressed in the heavy use of the word *mind*, as in the lyric "The Windmills of Your Mind" by Marilyn Bergman (ASCAP's new president) and Alan Bergman, and the description of some drugs as *mind-altering* and *mind-bending*. The '50s verb "to brainwash" was replaced by a hyphenated term suggesting copulation with the mind. In 1973, John Lennon wrote "*Mind Games*," taking this sense of mind into game theory.

The Soukhanov theory is that we have come full circle: The resentment at *mind games*, as well as the desire for "honesty . . . ready to settle down . . . commitment" in many personal ads, suggests that the American Family Dream of the '50s has been recast into '90s expressions derived from the counterculture of the '60s.

Playing games, without the *head* or *mind*, has long had a slang sense of deceptiveness, evasion, or manipulation; the addition of the counterculture favorites underscores the resentment of the psyched-out marionette toward the puppet master.

□

"On Looking Into the Abyss" is the title of a book of politically incorrect essays — she calls them "untimely thoughts" — by Gertrude Himmelfarb. The title piece derides Derrida and historical deconstructionists who look at "history from below," ignoring heroes and villains. "If it cannot take the measure of greatness," she writes, "neither can it appreciate the enormity of evil."

Note the use of *enormity* in the way generations of usagists have considered correct: "huge wickedness." They have held that *enormity* should be limited to descriptions of evil, and that *enormousness* or some other noun like *immensity* be used for good as well as bad things of great size.

Now consider this line in President Clinton's most recent State of the Union address: "Our support of reform must combine patience for the *enormity* of the task and vigilance for our fundamental interests and values."

Barbara Balph of New York, who is as well-trained and conservative as Bea Kristol (Gertrude Himmelfarb's nonliterary name) in proper English usage, objects: "If it were an *enormity*, my patience would be short-lived. The president subverted his meaning."

I think not. A dozen years ago, I abandoned the ramparts on the limitation of *enormity* to wickedness. The phrase "enormity of the task" is familiar enough to be a cliché (and for that reason might well be eschewed by presidential speech writers), which brings it easily to the mental tongue of Norma Loquendi. It would be nice for linguistic precision to be able to direct the English-speaking world to restrict *enormity* to big evil and to use *enormousness* for big good, but the world doesn't always follow orders.

What Norma wants, Norma gets; I know that sounds loosey-goosey, but if the native speakers want to use a word in a new or broader sense, and persistently ignore all authoritarian strictures to the contrary, then that usage becomes "correct." Consider the sage advice of Claude Swanson, FDR's secretary of the navy, on the subject of acquiescence to the inevitable: "When the water reaches the upper level, follow the rats."

Or, as the First Law of Language Mavenhood directs: "Know when to hold 'em and know when to fold 'em." The unrestricted use of *enormity* is no huge deal.

□

An etymological find! Phrasedicks have long attributed *politically correct*, the most damaging charge of lockstep thinking and party-lining in recent ideological warfare, to Chairman Mao's little red book of the 1960s.

Now comes Professor Irving Lewis Allen, of the University of Connecticut, with an earlier citation. Writing in a forthcoming issue of American Speech, which will come out when it comes out, he finds the full phrase in Vladimir Nabokov's 1947 novel, "Bend Sinister," a fantasy about a clownish dictator: "It is better for a man to have belonged to a *politically incorrect* organization," goes a fictional article in the state-controlled press, "than not to have belonged to any organization at all."

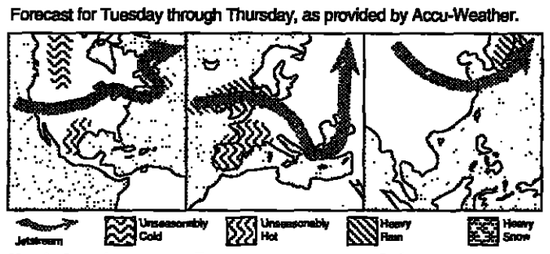
The author of "Lolita" has thereby earned a place in the hearts of linguistic heavy hitters.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 12

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Houston and Dallas will be rather warm Tuesday, Wednesday and probably Thursday. Warm weather with hazy sunshine will occur in Mexico City much of this week. Rather sunny and mild in Washington, D.C., and New York City Wednesday and Thursday.

Europe

High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunlit weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Asia

Rain will fall in Korea and southwestern Japan Tuesday with leftover showers at midweek. Tokyo will turn rainy by Wednesday. The period will begin with showers in Taiwan, South China and Hong Kong, and maybe Shanghai; drier weather should follow. Beijing will be chilly and mostly dry.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	18/64	12/53	pc	21/70	14/57	s
Amsterdam	6/43	4/39	sh	11/52	7/44	sh
Ankara	13/55	3/37	pc	14/57	3/37	s
Athens	18/64	8/46	s	18/64	10/50	s
Barcelona	17/62	8/48	pc	19/66	11/52	pc
Belgrade	13/55	6/43	c	13/55	3/37	s
Berlin	5/43	-3/27	pc	8/46	2/35	c
Brussels	8/46	4/39	r	14/57	7/44	c
Budapest	8/46	2/35	pc	8/46	2/35	s
Copenhagen	3/37	-3/27	s	5/41	2/35	c
Costa Del Sol	17/62	12/53	pc	19/66	13/55	s
Dublin	8/46	6/43	r	14/57	8/46	c
Edinburgh	7/44	7/44	sh	11/52	7/44	r
Florence	16/61	8/46	s	16/61	6/43	s
Frankfurt	5/41	1/34	sh	7/44	1/34	c
Geneva	11/52	4/39	sh	14/57	6/43	s
Helsinki	-3/27	-10/15	pc	-3/27	-7/20	c
Istanbul	16/61	7/44	pc	14/57	6/43	s
Las Palmas	24/75	14/57	s	23/73	16/61	s
Lisbon	17/62	11/52	pc	19/66	13/55	s
London	10/50	7/44	sh	15/59	9/48	c
Madrid	18/64	5/41	pc	22/71	11/52	s
Milan	14/57	6/43	c	18/61	7/44	s
Moscow	1/34	-6/22	sf	-3/27	-9/16	s
Munich	7/44	1/34	r	11/52	2/35	s
Nice	16/61	8/46	pc	17/62	9/48	s
Oslo	3/37	-8/18	pc	6/43	-1/31	sn
Palma	16/61	11/52	pc	18/64	12/53	pc
Paris	12/53	6/43	sh	17/62	3/48	pc
Prague	5/41	-2/28	r	7/44	0/32	pc
Reykjavik	3/37	2/35	r	6/43	1/34	pc
Rome	18/64	9/48	s	20/68	7/44	s
St. Petersburg	-3/27	-8/18	sn	-3/27	-10/15	pc
Stockholm	1/34	-6/22	s	2/35	-2/29	c
Strasbourg	8/46	2/35	r	14/57	6/43	pc
Tallinn	-3/27	-8/18	pc	-4/25	-6/22	c
Venice	13/55	6/46	c	13/55	7/44	s
Vienna	9/48	3/37	r	9/48	2/35	s
Warsaw	4/39	-7/20	sf	3/37	-3/27	pc
Zurich	11/52	3/37	sh	14/57	6/43	pc

Oceania

Auckland	19/66	12/53	s	20/68	14/57	pc
Sydney	23/73	16/61	pc	24/75	17/62	s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	32/89	26/79	t	33/91	25/77	pc
Beijing	11/52	2/35	sh	6/43	-4/25	pc
Hong Kong	19/66	17/62	sh	18/64	11/52	c
Manila	33/91	22/71	pc	32/89	22/71	pc
New Delhi	34/93	17/62	s	34/93	17/62	s
Seoul	7/44	4/39	sh	9/48	-3/27	c
Shanghai	15/59	8/46	sh	13/55	3/37	c
Singapore	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
Taipei	23/73	15/59	c	20/68	14/57	r
Tokyo	10/50	2/35	s	12/53	4/39	pc

Africa

Algiers	19/66	12/53	s	19/66	12/53	pc
Cape Town	24/75	17/62	s	26/79	15/59	pc
Casablanca	18/64	9/48	c	20/68	12/53	pc
Harare	28/82	11/52	pc	28/82	11/52	pc
Lagos	31/88	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Nairobi	25/77	11/52	s	26/79	13/55	pc
Tunis	24/75	10/50	s	21/70	7/44	pc

North America

Anchorage	-4/25	-12/11	pc	-2/28	-12/11	pc
Atlanta	22/71	9/48	sh	20/68	9/48	pc
Boston	10/50	1/34	pc	9/48	1/34	sh
Chicago	14/57	1/34	s	10/50	2/35	pc
Denver	18/64	3/37	s	18/64	1/34	pc
Detroit	11/52	-1/31	sh	9/48	-1/31	pc
Honolulu	28/82	19/66	c	27/80	21/70	pc
Houston	24/75	12/53	t	24/75	17/62	c
Los Angeles	21/70	12/53	s	20/68	11/52	s
Miami	30/86	20/68	s	28/82	19/66	pc
Minneapolis	12/53	2/35	s	7/44	1/34	pc
Montreal	4/39	-4/25	pc	4/39	-5/24	sh
Nassau	27/80	22/71	pc	26/82	20/68	pc
New York	12/53	3/37	r	12/53	3/37	sh
Phoenix	28/82	16/61	s	28/82	12/53	s
San Fran.	17/62	6/46	pc	12/53	7/44	pc
Seattle	11/52	2/35	sh	8/46	3/37	sh
Toronto	7/44	-3/27	r	5/41	-3/27	pc
Washington	16/61	6/43	r	15/59	3/37	pc

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	21/70	12/53	s	20/68	13/55	s
Cairo	21/70	6/43	s	22/71	10/50	s
Damascus	16/61	4/39	s	16/61	6/43	s
Jerusalem	16/61	7/44	s	16/61	9/48	pc
Luxor	26/79	4/39	s	28/82	9/48	s
Riyadh	28/82	17/62	pc	29/84	15/59	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	26/79	20/68	pc	31/88	21/70	s
Caracas	29/84	23/73	s	29/84	24/75	s
Lima	26/79	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	s
Mexico City	29/84	12/53	pc	28/82	11/52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Santiago	33/91	15/59	s	32/89	12/53	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, f-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

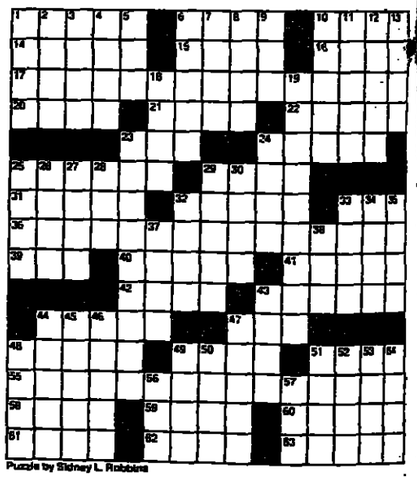
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Bakery byproduct
6 Went by plane
10 Copied
14 Arizona features
15 Scottish isle
16 Lemon's partner
17 With 36-Across and 55-Across, a sales pitch disclaimer
20 Baden-Baden and others
21 Shea team
22 Eastern V.I.P.
23 Mr. Caesar
24 Ship to ——
25 "Swan Lake," e.g.
29 Tiny bit
31 Not native
32 Printer's employee
33 Printer's measures
36 See 17-Across
39 His wife took a turn for the worse
40 Obsolescent piano key material
41 Bellini opera
42 Hoarder's cry
43 Telescopist's sighting
44 Strength
47 Opponent
48 Xerox competitor
49 "When I was ——..."
51 In —— of
55 See 17-Across
58 Person 'twixt 12 and 20
59 "The King and I" setting
60 Singer Cara
61 Misses the mark
62 Paddles
63 Waco locale

DOWN

1 Concert hall equipment
2 Harvest
3 Greek mountain
4 Wrestlers' needs
5 Type of cobra
6 Shot
7 Artist's pad?
8 Son of Seth
9 Revolutionary, e.g.
10 "Remember the ——"
11 Heartbroken swain
12 Leno, for one
13 Bucks and does
18 Give forth
19 Indian noblewoman
23 Feeling
24 Suffix with tip or dump
25 Get-out-of-jail money
26 In addition
27 Bit of fluff
28 Mr. Durocher
29 Harden
30 "Sure, why not?"
32 Borodin's "Prince ——"
33 To be, in Paree
34 Secretarial work
35 Burn
37 Confess
38 "—— on your life!"
43 Fashion
44 "60 Minutes" regular
45 Reason out
46 Sentence subjects
47 Country homes
48 Pigeon coop
49 —— da capo
50 Noted James Earl Jones stage role
51 Entice
52 The holm oak
53 Erupter of 1669
54 Applications
56 G.I. entertainers
57 Command to Fido



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

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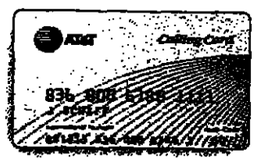
Solution to Puzzle of March 18

S	E	A	C	O	W			A	G	A	V	E		
A	N	T	H	R	A	X		M	O	M	E	N	T	S
L	I	F	E	I	S	A	C	A	B	E	R	N	E	T
I	S	A		E	T	C	H		I	N	S	O	L	E
F	L	U		L	E	T	U	P			A	B	L	E
Y	E	L	L		D	O	R	A	D	O		L	E	D
	S	T	I	R			C	L	E	A	N	E	R	
			M	O	N	S	H	E	R	R	Y			
	P	R	E	M	I	U	M			S	P	A	S	
F	O	E		E	M	B	O	S	S		D	I	N	O
O	P	T	S			J	U	T	T	Y		R	U	G
G	A	R	A	G	E		S	O	Y	A		M	G	R
G	R	E	N	A	C	H	E	V	I	L	L	A	G	E
S	T	A	T	I	C	E		E	N	T	A	I	L	S
		D	A	T	E	R			G	A	B	L	E	S

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.[1]

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier.

If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.

AT&T

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AT&T Access Numbers.
How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA/PACIFIC	
Australia	0014-881-011
China, PRC◆◆◆	10811
Guam	018-872
Hong Kong	800-1111
India◆	000-117
Indonesia◆	001-801-10
Japan*	0039-111
Korea	009-11
Korea▲▲▲	11*
Malaysia*	800-0011
New Zealand	000-911
Philippines*	105-11
Saipan*	235-2872
Singapore	800-0111-111
Sri Lanka	430-430
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0
Thailand◆	0019-991-1111
EUROPE	
Armenia**	8a14111
Austria*◆◆	022-903-011
Belgium*	078-11-0010
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Croatia*◆	99-38-0011
Czech Rep	00-420-00101
Denmark*	8001-0010
Finland*	9800-100-10
France	19a-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	00a-800-01111
Iceland*■	999-001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Liechtenstein*	155-00-11
Lithuania◆	8a196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Malta*	0800-890-110
Monaco*	19a-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway*	800-190-11
Poland*◆**	0a010-480-0111
Portugal*	05017-1-288
Romania	01-800-4288
Russia*(Moscow)	155-5042
Slovakia	00-420-00101
Spain	900-99-00-11
Sweden*	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
U.K.	0500-89-0011
MIDDLE EAST	
Bahrain	800-001
Cyprus*	080-90010
Israel	177-100-2727
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
Saudi Arabia	1-800-100
Turkey*	00-800-12277
AMERICAS	
Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Belize◆	555
Bolivia*	0-800-1111
Brazil	000-8010
Chile	00a-0312
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica*■	114
Ecuador*	119
El Salvador*■	190
Guatemala*	190
Guyana***	165
Honduras*■	129
Mexico▲▲▲	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Panama■	109
Peru*	191
Suriname	156
Uruguay	00-0410
Venezuela**	80-011-120
CARIBBEAN	
Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Haiti*	001-800-972-2883
Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881
St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
AFRICA	
Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Gabon*	00a-001
Gambia*	00111
Kenya*	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Malawi**	101-1992

*AT&T Calling Card not yet available in all countries. AT&T World Connect® Service permits country to country calling here even in areas than "Countries AT&T Language Line." Services offer over-the-phone interpretation in over 140 languages.
AT&T World Connect® Service is available from and to the countries in bold above.
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*May not be available from every phone.
**Collect calling only.
***Public phones require local coin payment during the call duration.
◆ Not available from public phones.
◆◆◆ Not yet available from all areas.
▲ Await second dial tone.
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■ For AT&T World Connect® Service terminating calls only.

هكذا من الأصل